

THE  
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 399.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET-SHIPS.



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For terms of Freight or Passage, Dietary Scales, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior First-Class Ships (Regular Traders) to each of the Australasian Colonies.

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FOR ADELAIDE, GEELONG, and MELBOURNE direct, with guarantee to land passengers and freight, the splendid new clipper-built ship CALIFORNIA, A 1, 1090 tons burthen. To load in the East India Docks. The accommodation for passengers by this vessel is of a very superior character, having a full poop and lofty 'tween decks, ventilated on the most approved plan. An experienced Surgeon is engaged, who will have at command an abundant supply of medical comforts. A well-selected Library will be put on board for the gratuitous use of the passengers.

For freight or passage apply to E. K. M. GRIFFITHS and CO., 27, Road-lane, Fenchurch-street.

JUBILEE OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

THE COMMITTEE of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION have much pleasure in announcing the following arrangements connected with the celebration of the Jubilee:—

SERMONS, JULY 10.

SERMONS will be delivered, and Collections made, in several Metropolitan Chapels, on SUNDAY, July 10.

SCHOLARS' MEETINGS.

SUNDAY, JULY 10.

In the AFTERNOON it is proposed that the Teachers and Scholars belonging to the Four London Auxiliaries should assemble in such places of worship as may be found convenient, and be addressed upon the subject of the Jubilee.

JUBILEE SERMON.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

The JUBILEE SERMON will be preached at SURREY CHAPEL, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, to the Members and Friends of the Union, by the Rev. T. ARCHER, D.D. No Collection.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, at SEVEN o'clock.

The JUBILEE BREAKFAST will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET. The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR will preside. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each. Tickets for the Breakfast can be had at the Depository, 60, Paternoster-row.

JUBILEE PUBLIC MEETING.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Six o'clock.

The JUBILEE MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, W. B. GURNEY, Esq., President and Founder, will preside. Admission by Ticket—price 6d. to the body of the hall, and to the platform, 1s. No Collection will be made at the meeting, but the proceeds of the tickets will be appropriated to the Jubilee Fund. Tickets may be obtained at the Depository, 60, Paternoster-row.

JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

Now ready, in one neat volume, post 8vo.

THE HISTORY of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION. By W. H. WATSON, Senior Secretary. Illustrated with Portraits of Robert Raikes, Esq., Founder of Sunday-schools; William Fox, Esq., Founder of the Sunday-school Society; W. B. Gurney, Esq., Founder of the Sunday-school Union; and William Freeman Lloyd, Esq., &c.

Price 3d.

THE JUBILEE HYMN-BOOK of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION. Containing Twenty-six Original Hymns, with the Tunes.

These Hymns have (with one exception) been composed expressly for use in connexion with the Sunday-school Union Jubilee. The Tunes are selected from "The Union Tune-book."

JUBILEE HYMNS for the SCHOLARS' SERVICES. 8d. per 100.

London: SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, 60, Paternoster-row.

FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, KENTISH TOWN.

THE REV. WM. FORSTER will preach on SUNDAY NEXT, JULY 10th, and on succeeding Sundays, in the Temporary Church, Hawley Crescent, Camden Town. Morning Service at Eleven o'clock; Evening, at Half-past Six.

WANTED, a Situation as Classical Master, in a Private, Day, or Boarding School, either in London or in the immediate neighbourhood. A correct knowledge of French and German imparted.

Address, "C. R. C.," No. 1, Mornington-crescent, Hampstead-road.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, in a Dissenting Family, a Respectable YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE to the General Grocery and Drapery Business. He will be treated as a member of the family. A small premium required.

Apply to Mr. C. STANGER, 121, Stone-street, Maidstone; and to L. MILLS, Grocer, &c., Smarden.

J. BUTTERWORTH, Draper, Coventry. J. has a Vacancy for a respectable YOUTH as an IMPROVER. None need apply whose character will not bear the strictest investigation. A Dissenter preferred.

Apply by letter, stating age, salary, &c., as above.

TO DRAPERY ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, a Respectable, Active Young Man, with a thorough knowledge of the DRAPERY Business. Apply to Messrs. DAWBARN and SONS, WISBECH, stating Age, Salary, and References. Communications omitting the above information will not receive attention. Messrs. Dawbarn and Sons also have an opening for an APPRENTICE. A Parent or Guardian desirous of placing a youth where he may acquire a thorough knowledge of the Grocery and Drapery trades will find this an advantageous situation.

BAPTIST BUILDING FUND.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the above SOCIETY will be held at the MISSION HOUSE, 33, MOORGATE-STREET, on TUESDAY next, JULY 12th. Tea at 5 o'clock. The Chair will be taken by JOSEPH H. ALLEN, Esq., the Treasurer, at half-past 6 o'clock.

This Society assists Baptist Churches in building and enlarging their places of worship, by Donations, or Loans, for ten years, without interest.

TO SMALL BAPTIST CONGREGATIONS.

A GENTLEMAN of Education and liberal Baptist sentiments, accustomed to preaching, and who has been engaged in the work of tuition, offers his services as PASTOR to any respectable Congregation of limited means in a locality where a small income might be increased by obtaining a few young Gentlemen to educate.

Address, J. P., Post-office, Bristol.

CHOBHAM CAMP.

THE COMMITTEE of the CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY earnestly entreat Contributions to meet the expenses of SPECIAL TENT and other SERVICES at CHOBHAM, during the Encampment of the Military.

ROBERT ASHTON, } Secretaries.  
JOHN PITMAN, }

60, Paternoster-row, June 11, 1853.

Contributions will be thankfully received at the Office of the Society, and of the Patriot and British Banner, 3, Bolt-court.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY

versus

THE REV. EBENEZER DAVIES AND MRS. DAVIES.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in BAKER'S ROOMS, 107, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 14th, when the Rev. ROBERT AINSLIE, the Author of "The Defence of the Innocent," will address the Assembly on the present state of the affairs between Mr. Davies and the London Missionary Society, and will assign the reasons which have compelled Mr. Davies to take legal proceedings against the Rev. Dr. Tidman for the false and scandalous libel published by him respecting Mr. and Mrs. Davies.

The Chair will be taken punctually at 7 o'clock.

BONNETS, CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

—Parisian Millinery Depot.—To Cash Purchasers, who are anxious to combine the newest and most becoming fashions with the strictest economy.—We are now SELLING the most fashionable and becoming BONNETS that can be procured, in rich French satin or glacé silk, 12s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.; mourning bonnets, of best patent crape, 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; widows', with veil, 14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Dunstable whole straws, new shape, 2s. 11d. to 4s. 6d.; fine Lutons, 2s. 11d. to 5s. 6d.; fine rice straws, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; fine Tuscan bonnets, 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; rich fancy Tuscan, 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Paris-made Leghorns, 15s. 6d. to 25s.; white chip, for brides, 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; children's Leghorn hats, new shapes, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 11d.; sun shade flaps, 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; pretty morning caps, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d.; dress caps, head dresses, &c., 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—At Cranbourn House, 39, Cranbourn-street, or at Economy House, 48, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOLLEY and CO. Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

C. R. POTTINGER'S

FINE ART DISTRIBUTION.

NOTICE!!—Ladies and Gentlemen who have signified their intention of taking Shares, are requested to make an early application, as the Portrait can be taken at any time (separate Tickets being issued for Portrait and Distribution), and the Committee are anxious to fix a day for the drawing. The Subscription is 10s. 6d., which entitles the Subscriber to a Daguerreotype Portrait of self or friend, as well as a chance in 200 Prizes, value £800.

Prospectuses forwarded, and Specimens with the Prizes on view at 41, Ludgate-hill. Post-office Orders to Charles R. Pottinger.

EAU DE COLOGNE.—BREIDENBACH

announces that since the Duty was Reduced by the last tariff, he has enlarged the size of the Bottles. The Case of Six Flacons now contains what is equal to Seven of the old standard. Price 2s. per Bottle, or 10s. the Case. LABORATORY OF FLOWERS, 157, New Bond-street.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER

BANK issues CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 each for Travellers on the Continent. They are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable the traveller to vary his route without inconvenience. No expense is incurred, and, when cashed, no charge is made for commission. They may be obtained at the Bank, Lothbury; or its branches, 1, St. James's-square; 214, High Holborn; 3, Wellington-street, Borough; 87, High-street, Whitechapel; and 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street.

J. W. GILBART, General Manager.

UPWARDS OF £50,000 ADVANCED.—

1,786 shares issued in Nov. 1 and 2. WEST LONDON DISSENTERS' BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 3. Shares, £100; Monthly Subscription, 10s.; Entrance, 2s. 6d. Fixed at Ten Years. No Balloting Shares. 5 per cent. guaranteed on withdrawal. The Societies Nos. 1 and 2 are closed. This Society has been established to meet the numerous applications by the public for Shares. £2,000 will be sold at the first meeting, July 20, 1853, at Tottenham-court-road Chapel School, at half-past Seven. Prospectuses, &c., of Joseph Holcombe, 3, Oldham-place, Bagnigge-wells-road.

PHILP'S ALBION TEMPERANCE

HOTEL, 28, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.—A. PHILP (late of the Temperance Hotel, Railway Station, Kirkcaldy) begs to inform his Friends and Customers that he has LEASED those extensive PREMISES known as the Albion Hotel, which he has fitted up as a first-class Temperance Hotel. One department of the house is devoted exclusively to commercial gentlemen, and another to families. A. P. is determined that while his house is peculiar, owing to the entire absence of stimulating liquors, that it shall not be surpassed by any in the country in the care paid to the comfort of visitors. The charges are on the lowest scale consistent with efficient arrangement of a first-class hotel. Servants charged 1s. per day.

PRESENTS.—Messrs. FUTVOYE & CO.

desire to call attention to their extensive STOCK of English and Foreign FANCY GOODS, suitable for Presents, comprising Dressing and Writing Cases, Workboxes, Jewellery of every description, Clocks, Watches, Bronzes, China, Glass, Alabaster, Papier maché, Stationery, Bibles, Prayer-books, and thousands of articles in bijouterie and vertu.

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FULL MEASURE AND NO MISTAKE.

JOHN WHITE, 34, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street.—Sherry, soft and nutty, 35s.; light Dinner ditto, 26s.; Port, 32s. to 48s., in brilliant condition; Champagne, 42s. per doz. case. SOLE CONSIGNEE of the PUREST CLARET in the London market, 38s. per doz. case; Dinner Claret, 26s. Delivered carriage free to the railway stations, or within five miles of the City. Terms, cash.

Parties are requested to call and taste these superior Wines, which can also be had at per gallon.

BARCLAY and CO.'S STOUT, 3s. 6d. per DOZEN QUARTS, by taking Six Dozen; a less quantity 4s. per Dozen.

BASS and CO.'S PALE ALE, 6s. per Dozen Quarts, 3s. 6d. per Dozen Pints.

PALE or GOLD SHERRY, 26s., 28s., 30s., 35s., 42s.

OLD BOTTLED PORT, 36s., 42s., 48s.

DRAUGHT PORT, 26s., 28s., 30s.

CHAMPAGNE, 40s. and upwards.

CASH ONLY.

W. WHITAKER, 24, CRUTCHED-FRIARS CITY.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, Holloway-

road, Islington.—Conducted by the Rev. A. STEWART and SONS.—Assisted by the Rev. GEORGE JONES, and other Masters—whose object is to qualify their Pupils by a good Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, to occupy an honourable position in society. This Establishment will meet the views of parents who are concerned about the moral and religious training of their children. The length of time which Mr. S. has been engaged in teaching enables him to refer to a large circle of parents whose children have been under his care.

For a full Report of the School, on breaking up for the last half-year, see British Banner, June 22, 1853. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

SCHOOL BUSINESS RE-COMMENCES TUESDAY, the 19th inst.



## SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

**THIS** unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNES and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

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SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

**SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY** (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-tailing power, 1st size.....	£ 10 0	2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size.....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.

## GUILDFORD HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM.

**MR. FREDERIC EWEN** respectfully announces that his Boarding-School for a limited number of Young Gentlemen, will RE-OPEN on Friday, July 29th.

## MILL-HILL SCHOOL.

Head Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

**APPLICATIONS** for the admission of Pupils and for preliminary information may be made to the Head Master, or to the Secretary. The Second Session of 1853 will commence on the 1st of August.

By order of the Committee,  
ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.  
Old Jewry-chambers.

## 6, MORNINGTON-CRESCENT, REGENT'S PARK.

**THE MISSES SMITH** inform their Friends that their SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, JULY 27th.

Parents wishing to place their children with the Misses Smith, are referred to the Revs. J. Leitch, D.D.; J. C. Harrison, Camden Town; W. S. Edwards, City-road Chapel; Alfred Stone, Castle Donington; James Buckpitt, Great Torrington; J. G. Sligh, M.A., Salford; Manchester; H. Linthwaite, M.A., West Walton; and W. Horton, 11, Exeter Hall; Vincent Smith, Esq., 5, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn; H. Smith, Esq., Gunton Park, Norfolk; and to Parents of Pupils.

## PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH.

Conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (London), M.R.A.S. &amp;c., &amp;c.

**THE** higher Mathematical Classes receive the benefit of the superintendence and lectures of the REV. PROFESSOR NEWTH, M.A., Fellow of University College, London, author of "Elements of Statics," &c.

The course of studies pursued is suitable, as preparatory either for a college course, or for professional or commercial life.

The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

## HOME EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

SIX GUINEAS PER QUARTER.

**IN** this ESTABLISHMENT, Four Miles from Town, INSTRUCTION comprises English, French, Music, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needlework; Books, Drawing Materials, and Laundress included. The Premises are spacious and airy, possessing every requisite for Health, Comfort, and Recreation. Food unlimited, and best quality.

Prospectuses at Mr. Barling's, 17, Newington-caneway.

## CLAPHAM PARK SCHOOL.

**IN** this long-established School YOUNG GENTLEMEN are fully educated for the Universities, the Liberal Professions, or for Mercantile engagements. Terms (inclusive), from Forty to Sixty Guineas, according to age. Prospectuses, References, and Copies of Half-Yearly Examination Papers and Reports, will be furnished on inquiry. The Premises, erected for the purpose, excel in accommodation and arrangement, and the situation in healthiness and pleasantness.

Mr. Long is assisted by his son (Graduate of the University of London), by two other Resident, and two Occasional Masters (besides Professors of Drawing and Music), and the Juvenile Pupils are instructed in a distinct Training Department, under an experienced Governess.

## OVER HALL, MIRFIELD.

**MRS. ELLIS DAWSON** has recently removed to the above commodious Residence, where she has accommodation for a larger number of Pupils.

OVER HALL is pleasantly situated in its own grounds, in a beautiful and healthy neighbourhood, and has been fitted up with the desire to render it a first-class Educational Establishment. The course of study includes all the branches of a solid English Education, and the accomplishments are taught by superior masters.

Mrs. DAWSON has had considerable experience in tuition, and devotes her best efforts to promote the mental development and religious culture of her Young Friends.

Trains daily at the Mirfield Station, from all parts of the kingdom.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

## HANBURY-TERRACE, TEWKESBURY.

**SELECT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES**, under the care of Mrs. HEWETT, widow of the late Rev. Jesse Hewett.

The course of instruction pursued comprises the various branches of a thoroughly English Education, with French, Music, Singing, Drawing and Deportment, by the best Masters. The situation is healthy and delightful; every attention is paid to the domestic comfort of the Pupils, combined with the most careful culture in their religious and moral training.

The duties of the Establishment will be resumed (D.V.) July 20th.

References.—The Revs. H. Welsford, Tewkesbury; T. Wilkin, Tewkesbury; T. F. Newman, Shortwood; J. Hyatt, Gloucester; Morton Browne, LL.D., Cheltenham; W. H. Murch, D.D., London; C. Stovel, London; W. Brock, London; T. Swan, Birmingham; F. Trestrail, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society; J. Angus, M.A., M.R.A.S., Stepney College; W. B. Gurney, Denmark-hill; and Lindsey Winterbotham, Esq., Stroud.

## COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX.

Established Forty-six years.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON.

## THE COURSE comprises the Classics,

French, and the usual branches of an English Education.

Terms (washing included): 25 to 30 Guineas per annum.

References.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Talfourd, Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., Rev. J. Sherman, Rev. H. Allen, and Rev. Dr. Harris, New College, St. John's-wood.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

The Term commences July 19.

## EDUCATION.

## THE WEST OF ENGLAND DISSEN-

TERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON, will RE-OPEN after the Midsummer Vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of JULY, 1853.

## PRESIDENT.

T. THOMPSON, Esq., Poundsford-park, Taunton.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

R. ASH, Esq.; W. D. WILLS, Esq.; and H. O. WILLS, Esq., Bristol.

TREASURER—S. POLLARD, Esq., Taunton.

## HONORARY SECRETARIES.

The Rev. H. ADISCOTT, and the Rev. H. QUICK, Taunton.

All applications for terms and the admission of pupils to be made to the Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., Principal; or to the Rev. S. UNDERWOOD, Corresponding Secretary, Taunton.

## REPORT of the EXAMINER confirmed

by the Council of the Royal College of Preceptors, London, of the Examination of the Pupils at

## NETHERLEIGH HOUSE SCHOOL, NEAR CHESTER.

MIDSUMMER, 1853.

PRINCIPAL—REV. WILLIAM GILES, F.R.A.S., &amp;c.

The Midsummer Examination of the Rev. W. Giles's pupils took place on the 15th and 16th inst., and was conducted under the superintendence of the Rev. Robert Lee, M.A., Professor of Hebrew, &c., and one of the Examiners in the Royal College of Preceptors, London. It occupied about six hours on each of the days named. The Rev. F. Ford, M.A., Rector of St. Peter's, the Rev. W. P. Hutton, M.A., Rector of St. Bridget's and St. Martin's, the Rev. J. E. Close, B.A., Dr. Bury, Mr. McDevitte, A.B., Senior Class; Mod., T.C.D., and Mr. Rowland, Jun., T.C.D., &c., attended, and took part in the first day's examination. Mr. Price, editor of the *Chester Chronicle*, was also present. All these gentlemen expressed themselves highly gratified by the proofs which they witnessed of the diligence and success with which the studies of the half-year had been pursued, as alike creditable to the intelligence and industry of the pupils, and to the faithful and indefatigable labours of the Rev. Principal and his able coadjutors.

The results of the examination were deemed by all parties the more satisfactory, as the whole of the work of the half-year was brought under review, while no special preparation was made in any of the numerous subjects, which the curriculum of study embraced. The extent of the course of instruction may be estimated when we state, that it included a large portion of the higher Greek and Latin classics; four books of Euclid; Algebra to Quadratic Equations; the entire range of general Arithmetic; French translation and exercises; Geography, with the use of the globes; History, sacred and profane; Chemistry, and other branches of Natural Philosophy; together with several of the accomplishments.

The 1st book of Homer's Iliad, and the 1st and 2nd Philippics of Demosthenes, with the Olynthiatics and the Oration on the Peace, were brought up in Greek by the 1st class. The same class brought up in Latin, Cicero's Oration for the poet Archias, the one in defence of Milo, and the four Orationes against Catiline; together with the 2nd book of Virgil's *Æneid*. The Mathematical examination embraced the first three and the sixth books of Euclid, Algebra, as before named, and the higher rules of general arithmetic. In French, portions of Fenelon's *Télémaque*, and of Voltaire's life of Charles XII. of Sweden, were translated; English was also rendered into French, besides a repetition of exercises in Phraseology, &c. All the classes were examined in History and Geography; and the first classes in the use of the Globes, Chemistry, &c. On the first day, the examination was exclusively *visu*; on the second it comprised also written answers to papers, prepared expressly for schools in union with the College of Preceptors, and issued on the day of examination, under the sanction of the Council.

Speeches in different languages were prepared and would have been recited had time allowed. A Dialogue in Greek between Achilles and Agamemnon from Hom. II. Lib. I. was given with great accuracy and effect, by Messrs. W. T. Giles and E. J. Oldfield.

Considerable interest was excited by the proofs which many of the pupils gave of the success with which they had cultivated the fine arts, in connexion with the prosecution of severer studies. Numerous specimens of their skill in mechanical and ornamental Drawing were exhibited; and in Music, some of the finest compositions of the great masters were executed with a taste and ability, which gave the greatest satisfaction. We may add that the Drilling and Callisthenic exercises were also witnessed with much pleasure, and that the clear and elegant penmanship of the writing, cyphering, and exercise books was particularly admired. The domestic arrangements of the Establishment, the airiness and pleasantness of the large School-room, Dormitories, &c., and the extent and convenience of the premises, with the delightful salubrity of the situation, were matters of general remark and commendation.

The Rev. W. P. Hutton, M.A., kindly presided at the distribution of the prizes and certificates of honour on the afternoon of the second day, and closed the proceedings with an impressive address, which, we trust, will be long recollected by the young people who heard it. Several of the young gentlemen have been recommended to the Council of the Royal College of Preceptors for certificates.

\* The Parties recommended by the Examiner, ten in number, have since received certificates, viz., Special, First, and Second Class, and others, commendation, signed on behalf of the Council of the Royal College of Preceptors. "G. A. Jacob, D.D., President—R. Wilson, D.D., F.C.P., Dean—James Law, Treasurer—John Parker, Secretary."

School will be Re-opened (D.V.), July 20, 1853.

## EDUCATION IN A FARM HOUSE.

**THE** Parents of a Little Girl, 12 years of age, are desirous of receiving one or two Young Ladies, from 10 to 14, to be educated with her. They will have all the advantages a Farm-house and country air can afford, with a liberal education. A Private Governess resides in the house, which is situated about 1½ mile from the Woking Station, South Western Railway.

Terms, £25 per annum, or 40 Guineas for two.

Apply, by letter or personally, to Mrs. HILDER, Hoe-bridge Farm, Woking, Surrey.

## HATFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Hatfield is situate within thirty-five minutes ride from London (by the Great Northern Railway, King's-Cross).

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## TERMS.

Boarders ..... 22 to 25 guineas a-year.

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Conducted by Mrs. J. W. TODD.

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French is spoken daily by the Pupils—a resident Native of France.

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References.—R. Harris, Esq., late M.P., Leicester; H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Tewkesbury; Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., Staines; Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, Paddington; the Revs. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Andrews, Northampton; Thomas Thomas, Pontypool College; F. Trestrail, Secretary to the Baptist Mission; A. M. Stalker, Leeds; J. P. Mursell, Leicester; R. Keynes, Blanford; S. J. Davis, London; T. Winter and G. H. Davis, Bristol; J. J. Brown, Reading; C. J. Middleitch and S. Manning, Frome; J. Purser, Esq., Rathmines Castle, Dublin; J. Toone, Esq., Salisbury; Daniel Pratt, Esq., London; H. and W. Todd, Esqrs., Dublin.

## PRIMROSE HILL HOUSE SCHOOL,

One Mile from Coventry.

## THE above is essentially a Christian School.

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Full Prospectuses may be had by applying to Mr. WYLES, the Conductor.

From J. D. MORELL, Esq., A.M.

Having spent a considerable portion of two days at Mr. WYLES's establishment for the express purpose of seeing his methods—together with the spirit with which they are carried out, and the results they produce, I have very great pleasure in bearing my sincere testimony to the satisfaction I experienced on that occasion.

Mr. WYLES evidently possesses the true spirit of a teacher—enthusiasm in his profession—natural aptitude in the government and discipline of youth—a high ideal of the office of an Educator, and a steady determination to use all practicable means for attaining it.

I believe that it is very rarely the case, that school instruction has been made so attractive in its process, and so varied in its results, as it is in his institution. I sincerely wish that he may meet with sufficient support and sympathy from the public to enable him to carry all his plans into full execution—feeling assured that it will conduce to the real welfare of the neighbourhood in which he resides, to the best interests of his Scholars, as well as to his own pleasure and satisfaction to do so.

J. D. MORELL, A.M.,

April, 1853.

Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 399.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### NEW LAMPS FOR OLD.

IN a corner of one of the best-known, though least fashionable, sites of London City—on the east side of that famous area in which royal jousts and 'prentice sports were held, ere Wallace or Wat Tyler had perished there, or the Marian persecutions had strewed it with martyr ashes—we one Sunday morning descried an old, square, brick, tower; the approach to which we discovered to lie—in common with the doorways of public-houses and drovers' coffee-shops—through an arch, in the battered remnants of whose beauty we read the record of an uncertain antiquity. Across a graveyard, walled in by ancient and dilapidated mansions, beneath a low doorway, down a step or two,—and we were in a spacious cloister, running completely round a church, thus enclosed like a kernel in the shell, and giving access to some of its pews, as large, and nearly as lofty, as travelling caravans. In this church of St. Bartholomew the Less—the last remains, if we remember rightly, of the great religious house founded by Rahere the merchant, in the twelfth century—were many curious monuments, mutilated effigies, illegible tablets; a preacher appropriately venerable; and a congregation certainly not exceeding in number a score. It was not always thus,—ran the current of our reflections,—doubtless, when a travelled friar filled that pulpit, he had hearers enow, and when the worthy pair commemorated by those Elizabethan images in the chancel were in the flesh, they had not all a pew to themselves, like their prototypes of to-day. But then, Long-lane was a green bye-path—St. John-street, the north-country road—Clerkenwell had not been colonized—Islington was covered with wood, and windmills played along the line of City-road. The citizens did not begin, till a century or two after the monkish chapel had become the parish church, to abandon their shops, warehouses, and counting-rooms nightly for those suburban parts. Now, the process is complete. The stream of resident population has ebbed away, and left St. Bartholomew the Less high and dry, like a "rotten-timbered ship." At least, the church-going population has retired—for the swarming denizens of Cloth-fair, hard below the church's walls, only pass its threshold at a christening or marriage. The whole thing belongs to the past. The octogenarian pastor and the scanty flock are no less an anachronism, than the gas-lamp that hangs over the entrance to the renowned crypt.

London, and all our great towns, abound with such anachronisms. In Norwich, we remember to have heard, there are some forty city churches

—some of them spacious, some very small, mostly interesting from association or architectural beauties, but rarely attended by a decently numerous congregation. Curiously enough, it is the tendency of our high industrial civilization to depopulate our cities of the well-to-do classes. The action of this law all over England has produced everywhere a similar set of ecclesiastical phenomena. The present Bishop of London appears to have been the first to note how little the Church had done to overtake this process, and adapt itself to the altered circumstances induced. The building of fifty new metropolitan churches is said to have been the fruit of an idea conceived by his lordship in a morning's walk through this many-steeped city to its eastern suburb, where of church towers not half-a-dozen could then be counted between Whitechapel and Bow. Certainly, the latest and most matured offspring of the Bishop's rage for church-building, is the Bill introduced to the Lords by the Earl of Harrowby, as chairman of a royal commission, and defended by the right rev. prelate against the objections of some lay peers. By this Bill—the Church Building Acts Amendment Bill—it is proposed to invest bishops with power to order the destruction of useless churches, the sale of the site (including the grave-yard) and materials, and the removal of fabric, clergyman, and endowment, to a district where he may judge them to be more needed. The present law gives the bishop power to effect such a removal by "a faculty"—which is held to be a cumbrous process—and to unite contiguous benefices, which is objected to as an unreasonable limitation. The diocesan henceforth is to possess as facile a power as the law can give him, for the redistribution of our ancient parochial system. He is to be enabled to abolish the graves of many generations, and to sell both consecrated site and materials for the meanest of secular purposes, in a brief interview with the builders. Hierarchical prerogatives not extending to the working of such miracles as that commemorated by the chapel of Loretto, they are to be stretched by Act of Parliament to the ability of "transferring churches and aggregating benefices," by little more than a stroke of the pen.

There is another object contemplated by this Bill—and one suspiciously irrelevant to its title. The favourite project of such church reformers as Shaftesbury and Blandford—the sale of crown livings for the creation of new benefices—reappears in this Church Building Acts Amendment Bill. If we do not misunderstand Lord Harrowby's exposition, it is proposed to empower the Lord Chancellor to dispose of livings worth less than £200 per annum—of which he has 330; and to fill which, it is said, it is difficult to find clergymen, notwithstanding all we hear of clerical distress—and to apply the purchase money to improving the value of such livings. The report of his lordship's speech makes him add, "There were, also, some other persons who would be enabled by the Bill to part with their patronage—not for the sake of pecuniary advantage to themselves, but for the purpose of promoting accommodation for public worship." Who these persons are, and how they are to be enabled to do an act of trade for a spiritual object, we do not profess to understand.

If we were Churchmen, anxious to promote the honour and efficiency of the Establishment, we should doubtless welcome this measure as a large step in that direction. We should deem the removal of such scandals as empty churches in one place, and churchless populations in another—clerical sinecurists here, clerical starvelings

there—non-resident ministers, drawing £500 per annum, for doing Sunday service to a city congregation of ten persons; hard-working country rectors, not, indeed, "passing rich on forty pounds a year," but notoriously indigent on eighty, neither in fellowship with the rich nor in respect with the poor—as good utilitarian Churchmen, we should deem even the mitigation of such evils cheaply purchased at the cost of such a sentimental grievance as the substitution of a thriving public-house for the empty relic of a monastic establishment. We commend to the *Morning Chronicle* a better subject of deprecatory remark than the apprehended destruction of archaeological curiosities by "a stupid bishop"—however greatly we, in the interest of the public, may object to that. Let our contemporary reflect upon what is involved in the "removal of churches, the aggregation of benefices." Is it not simply the sale of the souls of men?—the transference of a number of intelligent, individually responsible human beings from the teaching and government of one ecclesiastical personage to that of another?—in truth, the sin of *simony*, for the suppression of which a Bill is now before the House of Commons? Besides, is there not a presumption that the Church has been negligent to those urban populations that have forsaken her? We have our doubts whether even "the five churches that stand on an area no larger than Grosvenor-square," might not every one be filled, had the pastors been diligent to seek out, and wise to attract, the human particles that lie all around. We know of no part of London where there is such a sparseness of population that church-room is absolutely in excess. In truth, it is an affair of classes. The Church of England never was, so far as we know, the national church in any other sense than a legal one. She certainly has not the ears or heart of the people now,—and we think even the friends of the Establishment principle should hesitate to abandon those moral wastes it has failed to reclaim. We, of course, have our own standing objection in the back-ground. Both fabric and endowment we hold to be national property. We protest, therefore, against such a redistribution of it, as shall involve—when the time of restitution comes—a claim for compensation to private rights. It may, perhaps, be in vain that we enter that protest, so far as immediate, practical effect is concerned; but we are sure that it will exert a force upon the future, because the circumstances under which it is given are so strongly reflected from the past.

### THE BURIAL-GROUNDS BILL.

The Committee of the Anti-state-church Association have adopted and published the following resolutions in condemnation of this measure:—

That this Committee, having had under consideration the ecclesiastical provisions of the bill for empowering local Boards of Health to provide burial grounds, regards them as being in a high degree unjust, offensive, and detrimental to the public interests.

That, notwithstanding that the proposed burial grounds will be provided at the cost of the ratepayers generally, a portion of each is required to be "consecrated," and will thereby be devoted exclusively to burials according to the rites of the Church Establishment.

That there is nothing in the bill to prevent the whole being so monopolized, and even where any portion is unconsecrated it cannot be used until the other part has been consecrated, and is to be invidiously distinguished from it. In like manner a chapel is to be erected for burials according to the rites of the Establishment exclusively, while the erection of any other is optional on the part of the local Boards.

That the bill gives to the bishop of the diocese in which a burial ground may be situated extraordinary and dangerous powers; requiring that all bye-laws concerning consecration, the burial of members of the Establishment, and compensation to the clergy for loss of fees for services which they will no longer render, shall receive his sanction, and forbidding the use of any part of the ground until consecration has taken place; and also enacting that the plan of the chapel shall have his approval, that the chaplain shall be licensed and be liable to be removed by him, and that he shall also regulate the salary.

That it further enacts that for the removal of bodies buried in consecrated ground the same authority shall be required as in



the case of a parochial churchyard, i.e. a "Faculty" from an Ecclesiastical Court.

That this committee protests against the design evidenced by this bill of making the proposed cemeteries appendages to the Church Establishment, and sources of emolument and influence to its clergy and bishops, as well as against perpetuating the exclusiveness and sectarianism which characterise the present system of sepulture in parochial grave-yards.

That it therefore earnestly calls upon the friends of religious equality to take such steps as will ensure either the rejection of a measure conceived in so illiberal a spirit, or a thorough amendment of its details.

Sir William Molesworth having acceded to the request of the committee of the Association to receive a deputation on the subject, yesterday was appointed for the purpose, and several members of the committee, accompanied by Mr. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. Miall, M.P., Mr. Pellatt, M.P., Mr. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. Crossley, M.P., Mr. Heyworth, M.P., and Mr. Bell, M.P., had an interview with the right honourable baronet. Mr. J. Carvell Williams, the Secretary, presented a statement of the objections entertained by the committee, which in substance are contained in the preceding resolutions. It was urged that the consecration of burial-grounds, apart from churchyards, was a modern innovation; that Dissenters did not object to being buried in consecrated ground; but at present the effect of consecration was to prevent their use of it, except in accordance with the rites of the Establishment; and that, in any case, violence would be done to their feelings, either by being denied the right to use their own forms, and the employment of their own ministers, or by the separation of families, which would be occasioned by the division between consecrated and unconsecrated ground. It was submitted that the proposed cemeteries ought not to be subject to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and that the bishops were especially disqualified for exercising it, as being partial and irresponsible. With regard to compensation for loss of fees, it was stated that fees were received only by custom, and that that could not be pleaded for burials out of churchyards, and where no service was rendered. The claim which the deputation desired to urge, on the part of the Dissenting body, was for equal rights and advantages with Churchmen, the use of any portion of the burial-grounds, consecrated or unconsecrated, and the liberty to avail themselves of the services of their own ministers. This would inflict no injustice on Churchmen or the clergy, while it would only grant to Dissent in England the same privilege as it enjoyed in Ireland and Scotland, where the parish churchyards are equally available for all. If it were replied, that this would clash with the claims of the Establishment, their rejoinder was, that Lord Stanley had stated the exact truth in declaring, in his recent pamphlet—"We may safely say, that whenever an opportunity is afforded of dealing with ecclesiastical establishments *de novo*—unfettered by past pledges and immemorial custom—the principle on which the present generation inclines to act is that of strict religious equality."

Other members of the deputation added to this statement, strongly expressing their repugnance to the offensiveness of sectarian distinctions in the interment of the dead, urging the Government to bring forward a measure conceived in a liberal spirit, which should settle the matter by throwing overboard the extortionate demands of the bishops and clergy, promising their utmost support to such a scheme, and predicting that it would have the sanction of the country.

Sir William Molesworth expressed his full concurrence in the sentiments expressed, and his desire that the principles of religious equality should, as far as possible, be recognised. He, however, feared that Churchmen would think that their consciences were not respected if the consecrated ground were not devoted solely to burials according to the rites of their Church. It was not his intention, at present, to proceed beyond the second reading of the bill, as Lord Palmerston was about to bring in a bill of a more general character, and in the meantime he would consider all that had been urged. After thanking Sir William for his attention the deputation withdrew.

The *Morning Advertiser*, in a leading article on the subject, assures the Anti-state-church Association, that "if it only employs its energies for the purpose of preventing the injustice contemplated by these objectionable clauses, it will receive the cordial support of every liberal and right-minded man throughout the country. We hope that it will call on the public to express its opinion on the subject, and that there will yet be time enough to bring public opinion to bear on the Legislature, so as to secure such a modification of the measure as will make it harmonize with the just claims of all parties to consideration and even-handed justice."

"HE'S A DISSENTER."—We learn from the *Ipswich Express* that a few days ago a case of appeal on the subject of poor-rates came before the Petty Sessions at Melford. The appellant was Mr. Thomas Brand, farmer, &c., of Great Cornard, who objected to a rate made for churchwardens and overseers of that parish, on the ground of inequality, unfairness, and incorrectness. Mr. J. G. Shepherd, of Halsted, attended in support of the appeal. The rate was, after some investigation, decided to be bad. Mr. Shepherd applied for costs. The Chairman (Mr. R. W. Bevan): The case is dismissed; we know nothing about costs. Mr. Shepherd still pressed for the costs. The Chairman: Call on the next case. Mr. Baillie (another magistrate): No; let us decide this case first. The Chairman (aside to Mr. Baillie, and loud enough to be heard by the bystanders): *He's a Dissenter; I wouldn't allow his costs.* Mr. Baillie: I don't care whether he's a Dissenter or a Churchman; we'd better consider. Mr. Shepherd again pressed for costs, and said, as some observations had been made about his client being a Dissenter, he did not conceive that would at

all affect the question; whether Dissenter or not (which he, Mr. Shepherd, did not know) he was equally entitled to justice, and it was all he asked. The magistrates retired to consider the application, and on their return the Chairman said: We allow the costs of the appeal—to be taxed by the officer of the court.

CHURCH-RATES IN ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—From a return made to the House of Commons, it appears that, since the year 1816 to the present time, the trustees of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, have received church-rates to the amount of £36,957 17s., and have expended during the same period in repairs of the parish church £4,894. They have also expended in law costs, £668 10s. 10d. The church-rate is levied under the authority of the acts of Parliament, 56 Geo. III., cap. 28, and 59 Geo. III., cap. 11, by which the sum of £7,500 was authorized to be borrowed for the repair of the parish church, and a rate not exceeding 6d. in the pound authorized to be levied for liquidating the debt. The church trustees borrowed £1,163 more than the amount authorized, making, in the whole, £8,863; and though the sum £36,957 17s. has been received, and the highest amount of rate authorized to be levied continues to be exacted, the whole amount of the debt still remains unliquidated, not one shilling having been paid off.

PIDDINGTON CURACY.—The election of a curate to the perpetual curacy of Piddington, Oxfordshire, took place on Thursday week in the parish church. The number of electors is 83, and the value of the curacy is estimated at £300 a-year and a place of residence. There were originally upwards of 150 candidates, but on the morning of the election the number was reduced to two; viz., the Rev. W. H. Spencer, chaplain of Christ church, Oxford, late curate of Piddington, and the Rev. C. J. Thorp, late head master of Summertown and present curate of Piddington. At the close of the poll the numbers for each candidate were found to be equal, forty voters having voted for each of the rev. gentlemen. The registrar declared that no election had taken place. There will in consequence be another election. [The above was accidentally omitted from our last number.]

CHURCH-RATES FOR BUILDING CHURCHES!—An attempt was made last Tuesday, at a special meeting of the rich parish of Piddington, to obtain a church-rate to assist in the building of three new churches. The proposition, however, was very ill received. First there was a deputation waited on the vestry to present a memorial from certain ratepayers against the scheme. They stated that the church property in the parish in the hands of the Bishop of London and his lay lessees amounted to about £30,000 a-year, and urged the vestry, before they made any grants for building churches, to consult the parishioners at large as to the necessity and propriety of an application to the Bishop of London and his lessees for the fulfilment of their moral, if not legal obligation, so far as the religious instruction of the people of Piddington is concerned. Various speakers addressed the meeting. Mr. Hayter, M.P., advised re-consideration. It was too late to propose a church-rate for building churches. The Rev. Mr. Boone, of St. John's, took the same ground. In so rich a parish as this they ought to subscribe for building churches without resorting to compulsory rates. Mr. Robson moved an amendment that it be referred to the Church Building Committee to consider each application and report to the vestry. Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Buckley, also opposed the motion. The amendment was carried by a large majority. Thus has ended a most impudent attempt, quietly to saddle the parish of Piddington with a tax of £12,000. Thanks to a few spirited M.P.'s and others it has been defeated. The *Daily News*, which gives a long report of the proceedings, recommends the inhabitants to memorialize the vestry to admit reporters in future.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.—About a fortnight ago a man named Richard Hunt, residing at St. George's, Somerset, near Bristol, went to kill a cat, and while in the act of so doing the cat bit him on the thumb. No notice was taken of it at the time, but in the course of a few days the thumb began to get inflamed. A surgeon was called in, but notwithstanding all his efforts the inflammation could not be stopped, and the poor man died on Sunday week. Some idea may be formed of the state of the sufferer from the fact that immediately after death decomposition set in, and he had to be buried on Tuesday, while two people who were in attendance upon him have become seriously ill, and a third is much affected. A correspondent of the *Times*, in connexion with the above, mentions that he was once severely bitten by a cat, and suffered excruciating pain. "I got some tincture of arnica, diluted with about twelve times the quantity of water, and proceeded to bathe the finger well with it. In about half a minute the blood began to flow freely, the pain ceased, and the swelling abated, and up to this moment I have had no further inconvenience nor pain, not even soreness."

THE "WESTMINSTER REVIEW" AND THE BRISTOL ATHENEUM.—Some weeks ago, the directors of this institution, at the suggestion of one of their number, resolved on withdrawing the *Westminster* from their reading-room; but, at a subsequent meeting, were persuaded to restore it to its place. Subsequently, the directors, finding that the Anti-christian sentiments of the *Review* gave great offence to many members, issued a circular to the subscribers, asking them to signify in writing their wishes on the subject. Of the 1,163 voting members, 571 voted, namely, 277 for the continuance of the *Review*, and 294 against it; leaving a majority of 17 for its expulsion.

## Religious and Educational Intelligence.

### CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

The eighty-fifth anniversary celebration of this institution took place on Wednesday last. The day being fresh and fine, the attendance was very numerous. At eleven o'clock, both the College chapel and the large awning which it is customary to erect by the side of the edifice, were completely filled. The Rev. S. B. Hollis commenced the proceedings by reading the prayers and lessons for the day. This portion of the service having terminated,

Mr. Arthur Taylor, the senior student, delivered a discourse on "The Evangelical Aspect of the Doctrine of the Trinity," and was followed by Mr. J. J. Insull, who read an essay on the subject, "The Harmony of Grace and Rectitude in the Divine Government." The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel then preached from the text, "Rejoice in the Lord alway; and again I say, Rejoice." At the close of the services—which terminated at half-past one, the company, having furnished themselves with tickets, became very speedily dispersed over the garden and grounds attached to the college. A spacious marquee was erected in the meadow, where dinner was provided, to which about 200 ladies and gentlemen sat down. The Lord Mayor, the Treasurer of the College, presided, and was supported by Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., John Cheetham, Esq., M.P., the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, M.A., the Rev. Samuel R. Ward, Dr. Stroud, David Allan, Esq., and Rev. James Sherman. Many other ministers and gentlemen were present on the occasion.

The Chairman, in the course of his opening remarks, dwelt upon the importance of an educated ministry. If inquiry were made, he believed it would appear, for the most part, that their largest congregations had been collected, and the most spacious chapels erected, by an educated ministry. By this means, also, Nonconformity had been successfully redeemed from the opprobrium and contempt which it was, at one time, customary to bestow upon it, by individuals connected with the Established Church of the country. He rather doubted the wisdom of reading set essays by the elder students on their anniversaries. They wanted the effect of all the education given, and the habits formed in that college, to be the warming of the heart with an earnest devotion to the preaching of the gospel [cheers]. That, he thought, while always desirable, was becoming more so than ever [hear, hear]. He was much inclined to think that sometimes a read sermon might be exceedingly useful to a congregation; but, at the same time, he would say to his brethren, the students, if they begun with a book, and kept long at it, they would never be able to leave it [hear, hear]. Whereas, if they begun with a free-spoken address, they could, if necessary, take to the book afterwards [laughter and cheers]. He had no objection to the young men being well instructed, to their acquiring all the learning which they could get; at the same time, it became more than ever necessary to remember, that there was a power in the gospel of Christ, when applied by the work of the Spirit, which was able to effect that in the hearts of men which no kind or degree of merely human learning could possibly produce [loud cheers].

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel then spoke in favour of college education. He trusted that these colleges would receive additional support; and he hoped, at the same time, that the Christian public would keep its eye upon the movements of these institutions, because the character of the ministry of the country would depend in no small degree upon the proper and efficient conduct of the education of the young men, and the sort of candidates who were admitted within the walls of our college institutions [hear, hear]. A college education, moreover, by expanding the mind, and furnishing it with a store of information in relation to doctrines and truths, generally did very much to give stability to the mind of a minister.

Mr. Sherman read the Report, which stated that during the past year two students had been settled over congregations; that Mr. A. Taylor was about to return to India under the auspices of the London Missionary Society; and that six students had been admitted to the institution. The Report of the President and Theological Tutors was then read, giving a good account of the industry of the students. It was mentioned that a Parliamentary return, issued in February last, showed of 647 places of meeting for religious worship, certified to the Registrar-General during the last six months of 1852, 126 were reported as "Congregationalists," and 96 as "Calvinistic Methodists," making 226 within the range which had hitherto been most accessible to the members of that College; the total number of places registered by those denominations being upwards of 4,000. If, in addition to those signs of increase, they considered the new fields for evangelical labour which were opening so remarkably in the colonies, and in the wide department of foreign missions, it would awaken no surprise to be told, that the applications for preachers from that College are much more numerous than could be supplied. The Classical and Mathematical Tutor's Report stated that, "During the past year, the classical and mathematical studies in the College have been pursued with uniform diligence, and a very satisfactory amount of success." Mr. Sherman stated that the amalgamation of the Newport Pagnel College with that of Cheshunt had been completed; that the library of the former, consisting of 1,700 volumes, had been removed to Cheshunt; and that the balance sheet showed an income of £1,473 6s. 9d., less expenditure by £36 10s. 6d.

The Lord Mayor being obliged to retire, Mr. Hindley, M.P., was called to the chair.

Mr. Cheetham, M.P., then moved the following resolution:—



That this meeting rejoiced in the usefulness and prosperity of the College, as evinced by the Report just read; and devoutly commends it to the gracious benediction of Almighty God, whose spiritual kingdom upon earth it was established to promote.

He rejoiced in the prosperity and usefulness of the College, and thought that the conductors of institutions of that kind, should keep the fact of the rising intelligence of the people steadily in view, in order that they, through those whom they trained up for the ministry, might direct it into a holy and sanctified channel [hear, hear].

The Rev. T. Dodd seconded the resolution, and vindicated the reading of essays on that occasion.

The Rev. S. R. Wood, who was very cordially received, moved a resolution of cordial thanks to the Rev. Dr. Stowell and Mr. W. B. Todhunter, M.A., for their earnest devotion to the interests of the College. This and kindred institutions bore, at the present moment, a very important relation, not only to this country, but also to the colonies, especially of British North America and Australia [hear, hear].

Mr. Hollis, in seconding the resolution, warmly eulogized both the professors—the Rev. Dr. Stowell and Mr. Todhunter—for the manner in which they had uniformly discharged their responsible duties. The education which they gave to the students was pre-eminently simple, sound, and scriptural, thoroughly in harmony with the masterly and most admirable sermon delivered by Mr. Noel [hear, hear]. He mentioned that a little African prince was being educated under the auspices of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and was in the tent during the dinner. He expressed an earnest desire that he might be the instrument of effecting much lasting good on his return to the interior of Africa.

The Rev. Dr. Stowell and Mr. Todhunter briefly returned thanks.

The Rev. L. J. Wake, of Cheltenham, moved the thanks of the meeting to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his kindness in presiding at the present anniversary meeting.

Joseph Payne, Esq., seconded it in one of his humorous speeches, in which he described the tutors of this college as engaged in seed-sowing, net-throwing, and trumpet-blowing [laughter and cheers]. The duty of the churches, therefore, for whose help and benefit this work was being done, ought clearly to furnish the seed with care, keep the nets in repair, and fill the trumpets with air [renewed laughter]. He concluded by reading some verses composed by him in the railway train on his way to Cheshunt.

Other votes of thanks followed, after which the company dispersed over the grounds. Tea was served within the walls of the College at six o'clock, to all comers, and, in the course of an hour afterwards, the entire company had disappeared.

**ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.**—The fifty-eighth anniversary of this institution was held, as usual, in the College library, on Wednesday last, under the presidency of the venerable James Montgomery, Esq. The number of subscribers and visitors present was large, and they were much gratified by the reports of the committee and examiners, and the greatly improved state of the College, both educationally and financially. Additions of many valuable books have been made to the library. As last year, the Treasurer's account again shows a balance in hand upon the current account; that a small portion of the old debt, which about three years ago amounted to £1,000, remains to be liquidated. At this meeting Mr. Oates, the indefatigable finance secretary, resigned, after twenty-one years' honourable and useful service, and received a tribute of gratitude and applause. Mr. Oates stated that, of the original subscriptions, which amounted to £370 when he entered upon office, only £90 continue to this day, while the paid subscriptions have, during all the interval, averaged £450 a year. As none of the students of Rotherham College have completed their term of study, no valedictory papers were read before the meeting. The examinations were conducted by the Rev. Robert Halley, D.D., in the classics; the Rev. J. Lockwood, B.A., in mathematics, and English language and history; the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., in logic; the Rev. Samuel M'All, in theology and the Hebrew language; and the Rev. A. M'Millan, in natural theology. Their reports were generally commendatory. The Rev. Benjamin Beddow, of Barnsley, is appointed the general secretary, in place of Mr. Oates.

**OWEN'S COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.**—The distribution of prizes to the students of this college for the session of 1852-3, took place on Friday, in the Common-hall of the institution. The trustees present were Mr. Samuel Fletcher (who presided), Mr. Alderman Watkins, and Mr. George Falkner. Mr. Scott, the Principal of the institution, read a report, which stated, that in this new institution the total number of students last session was 62; for this session it has been 99; in the ordinary classes, 71; in the school-masters' class, 28. Two scholarships have been founded in connexion with the College—one, the Victoria scholarship in classics, in honour of the Queen's visit to Manchester; and the other, the Wellington scholarship in New Testament biblical criticism. There is also to be a scholarship in connexion with chemistry and mathematics. Forty-one students carried off prizes, which were distributed by the Chairman. The proceedings concluded with an address from Professor Scott, and a few observations from the Chairman, in which he expressed the obligations felt by the trustees for the exertions of the professors, and their satisfaction at the gentlemanly conduct which had been uniformly displayed by the students.

**CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.**—The annual examination of the pupils took place on Thursday, June 23rd, and was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Stowell, and W. B. Todhunter, Esq., M.A., of Cheshunt Col-

lege. The classical department occupied the entire morning, and has been reported as satisfactory by the examiners. The English portion was conducted, in the afternoon, in the presence of the Rev. Messrs. Lucy, Pulling, J. Browne, B.A., Eastman, and Timpson, together with various subscribers and friends. In the evening, the company assembled on the lawn, when several of the elder pupils read essays, composed by themselves, on the subject of the "Magna Charta," which displayed a degree of knowledge and a command of language highly creditable to themselves and their respected tutors. After the prizes were delivered to the most deserving, by the secretary, the interesting meeting was concluded by prayer and the Doxology, and the company dispersed, gratified with what they had witnessed of the abilities and attainments of the youths. Above forty boys are now being educated in this school, and it is much to be regretted, that the Christian public do not sustain, more adequately, so important an institution for the education of the sons of Congregational ministers.

**BAPTIST CHAPEL, CASTLE DONINGTON, LEICESTERSHIRE.**—A very numerous attended meeting was held at the above place on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of bidding farewell to the Rev. Richard Nightingale, who, for five years, has been the pastor of the church meeting for worship at Donington and Sawley. William Bennett, Esq., one of the deacons, was called to the chair. The Chairman expressed the regret he felt, in common with those present, in parting with their minister, who had accepted a unanimous invitation to be pastor of the Baptist church, Zion chapel, Princes-end, Tipton, Staffordshire; and as a small expression of affectionate regard from his friends, presented Mr. Nightingale with a beautifully worked purse, containing twenty guineas. The Rev. Mr. Nightingale responded in suitable terms. The Rev. W. Underwood, of Derby, gave expression to his wishes for the future prosperity and usefulness of Mr. Nightingale, and for the church over which he had presided. The Rev. Alfred Stone (Independent) spoke to the same effect. Joseph Sower, Esq., as a representative of the Wesleyans, also expressed his high esteem for the moral character and ministerial devotedness of Mr. Nightingale. The Rev. Isaac Biggs, of London, delivered an appropriate concluding address, and the meeting was closed with prayer.

**THE REV. THOMAS QUINTON STOW, OF ADELAIDE.**—We learn from the *South Australian Register*, that this gentleman was, on the 12th of March, presented with a purse of gold to the amount of £400, and an address from the members of the church and congregation of Freeman-street Chapel. At the meeting in question, there were about 300 ladies and gentlemen present. Our contemporary, who describes Mr. Stow as "the father of the South Australian pulpit," says in reference to this event:—

Not only is Mr. Stow beloved and venerated by his own people; by every Christian, of whatever creed, throughout the length and breadth of South Australia he is regarded with feelings of respect and attachment. His name belongs to our colonial history, whether as the energetic and patiently-enduring missionary of its early days, or as the talented and exalted minister around whom the growth of the province has gathered a wealthy and influential body. As a powerful and eloquent preacher he ranks in the highest class; and as a scholar and an orator he yields to none. In local politics he has never taken part, except when legislation was attempted on religious matters. Then, indeed, he came forth with his characteristic energy; and even his opponents, while baffled by the magic of his eloquence, were constrained to admire his talent and respect his evident sincerity.

Of his private life it is needless to speak—such a testimonial as he has received from his intelligent congregation is sufficient evidence of its blameless character. All who have the privilege of knowing him agree that he unites the graces of a Christian with the dignified bearing of a gentleman.

**HONITON, DEVON.**—On the 14th of June, the new Baptist chapel in this town was opened for Divine worship, by the Rev. William Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, London, who preached two very eloquent sermons to crowded congregations. The greater interest was excited on the occasion from the fact, that Honiton is the birth-place of Mr. Brock. In the afternoon, dinner and tea were provided in the large room of the Golden Lion Inn, where from 300 to 400 people were assembled. After each service, collections were made towards defraying the expenses incurred in the erection of this chapel amounting to £36. The building is in the early English style, built of stone throughout, all the dressings being of Bath stone. It is situate in the High-street, and is an ornament to the town. The expense of the erection may be stated at about £900, to meet which about £450 have been raised. It is intended shortly to hold a bazaar in aid of the funds.

**THE EVANGELIZATION OF IRELAND.**—A plan, originating with Dr. Steane, of Camberwell, has just been formed for attempting, on a gigantic scale, to evangelize the sister country. It is proposed to send, in the course of a few weeks, no fewer than 100 ministers of various denominations to preach the gospel in all parts of Ireland. They are to go, two and two, throughout the country, each couple locating themselves in particular districts, and preaching the great truths of evangelical religion, every day, throughout those districts. Their labours, when the state of the weather will permit, will be almost entirely in the open air. Committees have been formed in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, for the purpose of raising the necessary fund, and carrying the scheme into effect. Among the London committee will be found the names of the Earl of Cavan, Sir C. E. Eardley, Admiral Vernon Harcourt, Sir W. Betham, Thomas

Farmer, Esq., George Hitchcock, Esq., R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., the banker, L. Valiant, Esq., &c.

**VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT.**—The foundation stone of a new Independent chapel in this town, was laid on the 28th ult. The Rev. Dr. Morison, of London, delivered an address; after which, Edward Thompson, Esq., of Islington, proceeded to lay the stone, accompanying the ceremony with an appropriate speech. In the afternoon, tea was generously provided by the ladies, the school-rooms being completely filled; and in the evening, there was a public meeting in the old chapel, at which the Rev. K. Giles, of Newport, presided, the following ministers taking part in the proceedings:—After singing and prayer by the Rev. W. Froggatt, of Newport, the Rev. W. Warden gave an outline of the origin and progress of the cause of Christ in Ventnor; the Revs. Dr. Ferguson, of Ryde; Dr. Morison, of London; Thomas Mann, of Cowes; John Greener, of Shanklin; and W. Froggatt, of Newport, severally addressed the meeting. The building will be of the early decorated style of English architecture. The Rev. W. Warden is the pastor of the new church.

**ALBANY CHAPEL, BRENTFORD.**—On Monday evening, June 20th, a public meeting of the friends and subscribers to the above place of worship, was held at the Town Hall. The Rev. J. C. Cane, late minister of the chapel, presented a financial report of the monies received and expended upon the necessary repairs of the premises; and though about to leave those who had so generously aided him, he rejoiced to know that the effort he had begun would be carried on by the Home Missionary Society, who had taken up the place as a preaching station, appointed a minister, and were now decorating the chapel previous to re-opening under their auspices. The meeting, which was very well attended, was addressed by the Rev. G. J. Adeney, of Ealing; Charles Watkins, Esq., of Brentford; Rev. Thomas Smith, of Brentford; Rev. Jesse Hobson, and C. E. Mudie, Esq., of London; all of whom bore testimony to the persevering labours of the Rev. J. C. Cane, in a work demanding more than ordinary self-denial and toil.

**HAY, BRECKON.**—The Rev. D. Griffiths, late missionary of Madagascar, has been, since his expulsion from that island, actively employed establishing an independent cause at Hay, Brecknockshire. A very substantial chapel has been erected, the cost of which, with interest on borrowed money, amounted to about £1,000; nearly all of which, through his labours, has been collected. Now, when day begins again to dawn in that far off land, his heart burns to recommence his toils there. Mr. Griffiths has, therefore, resigned his charge at Hay into the hands of Mr. D. Davies, a student from Brecon College, and devotes his time in revising the Scriptures, and translating other valuable books into the Madagascar language—among which are "The Pilgrim's Progress," and "James's Anxious Enquirer."—*From a Correspondent.*

**RICHMOND, SURREY.**—Mr. W. Taylor was, on Wednesday last, set apart as pastor over the church assembling at Bethlehem Old Independent Chapel in this town. The Rev. A. Fletcher, D.D., delivered the charge to the minister; and the Rev. H. S. Seaborn, of Sutherland Chapel, Walsworth, preached to the people. A large company sat down to tea before the service.

**LONDON-ROAD CHAPEL, DERBY.**—The Rev. H. Ollard, F.S.A., of Coventry, has accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to become the minister of the above chapel, and is expected shortly to enter upon his new sphere of labour.

**NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD HILL.**—The beautiful grounds of this institution were, on Wednesday and Thursday last, appropriated as a ladies' bazaar and fancy fair, for the sale of ornamental needlework, and a variety of other fancy articles, chiefly the production of ladies who are subscribers, several of whom presided at the stalls, which were very tastefully arranged, and enclosed within a spacious and elegant marquee. The object of this *fête* was to procure additional funds towards the erection of a new and more extensive asylum, which has been rendered necessary by the vast increase of candidates for admission to this liberally-constituted institution, wherein the fatherless infants, of whatever country or creed, and at any age from birth to fifteen, are received. During the nine years of its establishment, 204 children have been received, and 106 are now in the Asylum. The funds already subscribed for the new Asylum have been nearly exhausted in the purchase of a highly eligible and salubrious site, contiguous to the Stoa's-nest Station on the London and Brighton Railway, a short distance from Croydon; and, consequently, a great increase of subscriptions is requisite, which were much aided by the proceeds of the bazaar.

**MORE SUICIDES.**—On Friday last Mr. Frederick Cope, jun., the only son of Mr. Frederick Cope, of Oak Bank, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester, of the firm of R. and F. Cope, of Exchange-street, committed suicide by shooting himself, under the most lamentable circumstances, on Friday evening. The cause of the sad event is said to have been a fancied lack of affection on the part of a young lady to whom he was engaged.—A single gentleman, named Caleb Sawyer, forty years of age, who has apartments at Queen-street, Golden-square, and has recently had an attack of *delirium tremens*, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon, by cutting his throat with a razor. A man appointed to watch over the deceased was in the room at the time, but unable to prevent the deed.

**THE LEEDS PETITION** for closing public-houses on Sundays has received a large amount of support. Already 17,360 names have been subscribed.



## Correspondence.

## THE "WESTMINSTER REVIEW" AND STATE EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—The *Westminster Review* is, I believe, one of the most strenuous advocates of State education. It has become, indeed, almost the official organ of the National Public School Association. This being the case, I am surprised that its intelligent editor should have permitted the insertion of the article on "Over-Legislation," which appears in the current number. The following extracts are worthy of yourself, and altogether condemnatory of State interference with education:—

The common saying, "What you wish well done you must do yourself," embodies a truth equally applicable to political as to private life. . . . This transference of power from constituents to members of Parliament, from these to the executive, from the executive to a board, from the board to its inspectors, and from the inspectors through their subs. down to the actual workers—this operating through a series of levers, each of which absorbs in friction and inertia part of the moving force—is as bad in virtue of its complexity as the direct employment by (a) society of individuals, private companies, and spontaneously-formed institutions, is good in virtue of its simplicity.

Had the writer been advocating educational voluntarism against State interference, he could not have stated our case better. But this is not all. The reviewer descends to specific charges against Government meddling. Each charge is well substantiated by detailed proof. The entire argument is to me decisive on the question as to the propriety of State education. Here are some choice illustrations of the incapacity of the State:—

Officialism is habitually slow. . . . Whilst, by the people themselves, a Crystal Palace is designed, erected, and filled, in the course of a few months, the Legislature takes twenty years to build itself a new House. . . . Officialism is stupid.

Here, as every one knows, birth, age, back-stairs intrigue, and sycophancy, determine the selections, rather than merit. . . . A further characteristic of officialism is its extravagance. . . . Walk through a manufactory, and you see that the stern alternatives, carefulness or ruin, dictate the saving of every penny; visit one of the national dockyards, and the comments you make on any glaring wastefulness are carelessly met by the slang phrase—"Nunky ipays." How invariably officialism becomes corrupt every one knows. Exposed to no such antiseptic as free competition—not dependent for existence, as all private unendowed organizations are, upon the maintenance of a rigorous vitality, all law-made agencies fall into an inert, over-paid state, from which to disease is a short step. . . . To all which broad contrasts add this, that while private bodies are enterprising and progressive, public bodies are unchanging, and, indeed, obstructive. . . . Between these law-made agencies, and the spontaneously formed ones, who then can hesitate? The one class are slow, stupid, extravagant, corrupt, and obstructive; can any point out in the other vices that balance these?

Now, if all this be true, Sir—and the *Westminster* abundantly proves that it is—I think that it would be foolish for the people of England to commit the education of the young to such hands. Nor can I see how the *Westminster* can be vindicated from the charge of wantonly and knowingly betraying the best interests of the country, in attempting to place at the head of our educational institutions what it deliberately describes as "slow, stupid, extravagant, corrupt, and obstructive officialism."

One more extract, and I will close:—

We are not sanguine (says the reviewer) that any amount of argument will change the convictions of those who put their trust in legislation. With men of a certain order of thought, the foregoing reasonings will have weight; with men of another order of thought they will have little or none—nor would any accumulation of such reasonings affect them. The truth that experience teaches has its limits. The experiences that will teach must be experiences that can be appreciated; and experiences exceeding a certain order of complexity become inappreciable to the majority.

Hoping that the writer of the above extracts, and his brother Radicals, will be found to have mental acumen sufficient for the comprehension of these teachings of "experiences," and that they will soon see the fallacy of the State scheme, advocated in another part of the *Review*, I am, my dear Sir, obediently yours,

C. WILLIAMS.

Accrington, July 2, 1853.

## THE PEACE MOVEMENT, AND ITS OPPONENTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Not many months have passed away since we were gravely assured, by a large portion of the English press, that there were serious grounds for apprehending that the present ruler of France contemplated a piratical invasion of our shores. True it was that Louis Napoleon disclaimed all warlike intentions. But it was argued that, because he had violated the French constitution, and had perpetrated the *coup d'état*, his pacific assurances were not to be trusted; although among those who were foremost in imputing this bad faith to him, there were the cordial friends of the Neapolitan tyrant, and of "the perjured House of Hapsburg." And then, to show as far as possible that the cry of French invasion was neither a wicked invention, nor an absurd delusion, numberless rumours were set afloat, which were put down as positive facts, without any evidence of their truthfulness being adduced—and he who had the hardihood to question their accuracy, was either charged with want of patriotism, or denounced as a "fanatic." But when reason resumed her lost sway in the minds of the duped, it was found that the stories which had alarmed them were as devoid of basis as the wildest legends ever current among our Saxon forefathers. Most effectually did the Peace party restore the equanimity of the English people to its wonted calmness, and show how that many of your contemporaries, by their fabrications, had proved false to the mission of the press. But still the originators of the panic succeeded in largely increasing the war estimates; while, however, they gave an unprecedented impetus and activity to the Peace movement, for which, before many years have passed away, they may have bitter cause to regret.

But now what do we find? Why, that instead of there being any danger of war from France, the only peril to be apprehended proceeds from the ambitious designs of Russia, whose policy, both foreign and domestic, has been the admiration of certain newspapers, who were among the first to support the French invasion panic; and that the Government of Louis Napoleon and the English Cabinet are conjointly seeking to preserve the peace of the world! But suppose the originators of the panic had been successful in causing that ill feeling be-

tween the two Governments which some of them, it is said, were anxious to provoke, where now would have been peace? It is not too much to imagine that if the present foreign policy of England and France were not identical, the tempest of war would now be raging across the continent with a fury never previously known in the history of the world.

But we are told that the present warlike condition of the continent shows the absurdity of the peace agitations. It is true that we are on the verge of a conflagration—that war is imminent, and that one cause is the encroaching spirit of Russia. But it requires no philosophic mind to discover that the *primary cause* is to be found in the immense standing armies which exist in every civilized country, except the United States; and that they who support, and increase these armies, are just as much incendiaries as if they were deliberately to set fire to a building or a haystack. Hence the peace party in seeking to reduce, and gradually to abolish standing armies, take practical ground—a position which is forfeited by arguments that are impregnable against attack. But they are told that their work is too formidable to be accomplished. So no doubt thought the opponents of Wickliffe, of his arms; and the friends of the feudal system of the objects contemplated by the "theorists" who talked about "human rights." But the men who from such a motive as this refuse to aid in the overthrow of the war system, as much participate in its guilt as the sovereign who declares war, or the soldier who fights. They have, moreover, no faith in truth—no practical belief in the power of God to overthrow error. A large class of the *professed* opponents of slavery in America take neutral ground, because they say that their opposition to that infamous institution can do no good, as its friends are so powerful. So many of the *professed* opponents of warlike institutions are equally unworthy to be regarded as Reformers, for they have not the courage to ally themselves to a good movement because of the feckness of its supporters, and the improbability of early success.

Yours respectfully,

F. W. CHESSON.

Manchester, June 24, 1853.

ANOTHER GOLD-DIGGER ROBBED.—A man named White, lately returned from Australia, on Thursday last, deposited £200 with a fellow-traveller from the diggings, named Jones, for security; Jones has decamped and not since been heard of.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY AND CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.—The above bill has been reprinted with amendments, and we are glad to find that a clause has been added exempting the University of London and all its colleges from its operation. This, no doubt, is the result of a memorial recently sent to Lord Aberdeen, and signed by the authorities of about twenty of the colleges affiliated to the London University, claiming to stand on the same footing as Oxford and Cambridge, which were already specially removed from the scope of the bill. The following are the names of the colleges signing the memorial:—University, Stepney, Downside, Hackney, Prior Park, Horton, Orsett, Wesley, Spring Hill, Huddersfield, Manchester New, Lancashire Independent, Western, New College, Cheshunt, Owens, Rotherham, Airedale.

A COLLIERY EXPLOSION occurred at the coal mine of Mr. Butterworth, Bent Grange Colliery, Oldham, on Friday last, resulting in seventeen deaths—fifteen of the colliers (men and boys) having been killed at once, and two having died subsequently. The men had, on the day before, been cautioned to be very careful, as some air from a new part had been admitted into the workings. It is said, however, that William Wild, one of the deceased, went to the spot immediately before the explosion with the top off his lamp, which was placed in his waggon. It is said to have been a practice for the men to work with the tops off their lamps, and to smoke when they pleased.—This is not the only casualty of the kind. On Thursday a man was killed at the Park Pits, Worsborough, by a quantity of coal falling upon him; and, on Friday, two men were killed, and three others seriously injured, by an explosion of fire-damp at the Bowling Company's works, Toftshaw Bottoms, near Bradford.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES.—A machine of American invention has been introduced into this country by Mr. Darling, of Edinburgh, at whose manufactory numerous examples of it are now in operation, which carries the mechanical principle into a fresh department of human labour—namely, that of common hand-sewing. The machine is very simple: its framework is cast metal, and it occupies little more space than two cubic feet, and might stand on the top of a lady's work-table. The right hand of the worker turns a small wheel, which puts in operation two needles, one an upright needle, the other a sort of semicircular one; and on a strong tabular surface, at the left hand extremity of which these two needles work—the upright above and the circular under—the cloth is laid with the left hand, and propelled between the needles as the machine proceeds with its stitching till the two bobbins which supply the thread to the double needle machinery be wound off. Delicate in some respects as the machinery is, it is little liable to entanglement or derangement of any kind, and any breakage of thread that may occasionally occur is rectified with very little loss of time. Again, the machine can be readily adapted to being driven by the foot of the worker after the fashion of a turning-lathe, and in sewing other than simple straight lines, for the machine can stitch in circles, or zig-zag, or any other way that may be desired; this leaves both hands of the worker free to manage the cloth. This mode of working also secures a much higher rate of speed,—by the hand the machine may be driven at the rate of 500 stitches per minute, by the foot at nearly twice that rate. The work is strong, close sewing, beautifully regular, and such as would require a very firm and well-practised hand to equal.—*Scotsman*.

## MANSION HOUSE MEETINGS ON EDUCATION.

On Thursday the magnificent halls, gallery chambers, and drawing-rooms of the Mansion House were flung hospitably open for another of the series of *conversazioni* set on foot by the Lord Mayor, for the promotion of social intelligence, and the furthering of art and knowledge in all their diverse developments and departments. The meeting was of a purely educational character, and a very great number of teachers of schools, and ladies and gentlemen connected with education in all its branches, were present from a comparatively early hour. In the Egyptian Hall were contributions sent in from no less than fifty-three sources, including publishers of educational works—such firms as that of the Messrs. Longman, Parker and Son, and Varty and Owen—with contributions of books, maps, teaching pictures, &c., from all the great provincial towns. The various educational establishments were next in the prolific nature of the specimens of their pupils' progress. In the list were the Home and Colonial Society; several schools for the blind; the British and Foreign School Society, Borough-road; the National Society, Westminster; and the Working Men's Educational Union, Skinner-street, Snow-hill. These last sent in a series of very well-copied diagrams, printed on cotton cloth, of such subjects as Nineveh, Assyria, the solar system, missionary enterprise, and many others, the whole being intended for the use of lecturers to working men. The number of maps was immense, and models of steam-engines and machines for reducing the lines of beauty and the sounds of music to mathematical form and certainty were not the least interesting articles in the exhibition. The quantity of excellent educational works sent by the various publishers was also great.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House on Saturday—the Lord Mayor in the chair—the object of which was to provide the means of giving to the young, and especially to youths belonging to the working classes, the benefits to be derived from an early acquaintance with the elements of science and art. Resolutions enforcing these views, and expressive of the expediency of teaching drawing and the elements of science, and giving artistic instruction in all schools for the industrious classes, were agreed to. Dr. Lyon Playfair and Mr. Henry Cole, the joint Secretaries of the Department of Science and Art, gave an explanation of the views of the Board of Trade upon these points; and Mr. Samuel Gurney, Dr. Russell, of the Charterhouse, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. W. B. Gurney, the Rev. J. Bloomfield, and other gentlemen, spoke in furtherance of the objects of the meeting. Sixty or seventy gentlemen connected with the management of great public schools were present, all of whom concurred in the idea that it was desirable to diffuse an acquaintance with the elements of science and art among the working classes. It was agreed that steps should be taken to form a committee to carry out such an object.

The Lord Mayor, in his opening remarks, said that the Board of Trade had, in their anxiety to promote the advancement of science and art, given £600 to Manchester, £400 to Dublin, and lesser sums to different towns, but had found that such aids had only led to all sorts of jealousy and scrambling, and that the real and original purpose of the gift had been too often lost sight of. To counteract such feelings, he (the Lord Mayor) had adopted the never-failing English expedient of inviting them all to dinner and had been quite successful, as they had all gone away happy and contented [cheers and laughter]. Dr. Playfair said that the elementary schools were languishing because they had been established before their time, and presupposed a population already imbued with a taste for science; but, if the proper taste were once created in the elementary schools, these secondary institutions would soon become useful and important. He cited one or two examples to show the value of a knowledge of first principles to every peasant; for instance, a knowledge of the nutritious character of various kinds of food, and of the miasmatic causes of disease. Mr. Cole dwelt on the importance of art as an element in industrial education, and a necessity of progress, and adducing familiar instances of the general deficiency of the people in art knowledge. Mr. S. Gurney said, that fifty-one years before he had come into the City of London as an apprentice, and at that time the great mass of the working classes were wholly uneducated. Cambridge and Oxford stuck fast in Latin and Greek, and it was really disgraceful that young men who had spent years in those so-called seats of learning, should, when afterwards they went on the continent, be unable to open their mouths, or to join in the most common conversation [hear]. He entirely approved of the labouring classes being taught at least as much science and art as was applicable to the practical purposes of life, and believed that there was no better aid to true religion than an intelligent knowledge of the great works of the Creator [cheers]. There was one point to which he wished to make a passing allusion. Much stress had been laid on the propriety of repudiating Government aid, but he thought they should not as yet commit themselves on that subject. Seeing that sixteen millions were spent annually on the army and navy, and only £200,000 on education, it could not be said that the people lent too hardly on the Government in the matter of learning [hear, hear]. However, he wished to see the self-supporting system carried out as much as possible, and thought that much might be done in that way in our metropolitan charity schools. Subsequent speakers defended the University system, but Mr. Cunningham, of Harrow, spoke strongly in favour of mathematical teaching and modern languages—the latter being much more used than formerly. He stated that Prince Albert had expressed a desire that modern languages and science



might form a more important element in the education of our public schools, and that he had on the same occasion observed to him that, having often the most distinguished persons in the realm at his table, along with equally distinguished foreigners, it was absolutely mortifying to find that the former were not able to open their mouths in conversation during the whole evening [hear, hear, and cheers].

To-morrow week there is to be a grand gathering of literary gentlemen at the Mansion House.

#### THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ON EDUCATION AND CHURCH-RATES.

In our last number we mentioned that Mr. Samuel Morley and the Rev. J. H. Hinton had had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Government Educational Bill. The following is an interesting summary of the conversation that ensued:—

Mr. Hinton expressed the thanks of the deputation that, amid his present crowded engagements, he had favoured them with an interview. Mr. Hinton then adverted to the memorial lately presented to Lord Granville, as containing, in a general form, the sentiments of the deputation; and said, they felt particularly the peril to which the pending measure would expose all Voluntary schools. The Minutes of 1846, the earnest opposition to which, in the spring of 1847, the right hon. gentleman would recollect, had caused much embarrassment to this class of schools, and this would be greatly aggravated by the enlarged scale of grants now contemplated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer asked whether complaint was made of the Minute or of the bill? Mr. Hinton said, of both; since they were to do substantially the same thing for different parts of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer inquired, what was the exact form of the pressure exerted upon Voluntary schools by the Government measure? Mr. Hinton replied, that it exposed all schools which would not receive the Government grants to an unequal and ruinous competition, and placed them at an insupportable disadvantage. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: You object on the same ground to a school rate, and to grants from the Committee of Council? Mr. Hinton: On the same ground, as both are modes of applying public money to religious teaching; and to a school-rate on this additional ground, that it will throw before the public an exciting question of religious controversy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer desired to be informed of the real extent of public feeling which the deputation represented. Mr. Morley stated, that this was by no means small; and that the British and Foreign School Society, which had connected itself with the Committee of Council, did not, in this respect, represent the feeling of the Dissenters. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it showed a divided state of feeling among the Dissenters. Mr. Morley assured the right hon. gentleman, that the British and Foreign School Society did not represent more than a very small number of the Dissenting schools. Many of the schools which were called British repudiated the Government grants, and the returns of the inspectors demonstrated, that almost the whole of them were appropriated by the Established Church. The Methodists also accepted them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted, that "a very large proportion" of the public grants was absorbed by the Church, and added, "You represent, then, the Independents and the Baptists?" Mr. Morley: The Independents and the Baptists generally.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: What, then, is the reason why they repudiate the Government grants? Their conduct must be founded on some great principle. Mr. Morley: It is that, in common with the Government, they cannot allow themselves to conceive of education otherwise than as a religious process. However useful the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic might be, or however unobjectionable the use of public money might be for such a purpose, they cannot regard such a course of instruction as adapted to do what is required for the working classes. They think religious culture is the basis of social virtue. And for religious teaching they cannot accept money from the public purse. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: But what is the nature of their objection? Mr. Hinton: It is the same as that which applies to their public ministry. Can Mr. Gladstone understand why I, as a minister of religion, would not receive, and why my congregation would not allow me to receive, State support? The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The principle is the same. Mr. Hinton: Yes.

Mr. Morley said, that it was a general maxim with him, that whatever the people could do for themselves it was better that the Government should not do for them. (The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated his assent.) He thought this applied to education as well as to other things. He was not there to say, that the Committee of Council had done no good. He admitted, on the contrary, that their measures had been prudently taken, and that the school inspectors were able men, who had assiduously devoted themselves to their proper duties; but still he thought, that, if the Government would direct their attention to the criminal and the pauper children, (in which efforts they would meet with no opposition from the Dissenters, but with cordial support,) and throw the rest of the population on their own resources, they would pursue the best course. From an extensive acquaintance with the manufacturing districts, he could assert, that the working classes were never in a better condition for paying for the education of their children. He could add, that the prospect was equally good. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: This applies, however, to the manufacturing districts only. In the rural districts the case is otherwise. Mr. Morley: I have an interesting document in my hand, (Mr. Bright's Return, "Schools and Scholars,") which shows that, in the rural districts, the children are better educated than in the towns. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Yes, numerically; but the quality is low. Mr. Morley: It is certainly; a great deal is doing, however, for the improvement of it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: But the expense? Mr. Hinton said that the Congregational Board of Education (of which Mr. Morley is treasurer) had established at an expense of £12,000, a Normal School, which would bear comparison with any other institution of its class; and without having received a penny from

the Government. If this was done, not by the Dissenters unitedly, but by a mere section of the Dissenters, why should not other bodies, and bodies of unquestionably greater wealth, do the same? The question was much more, Will you? than, Can you? Mr. Morley referred to the facts lately brought out by the Census, which showed, that the state of education had arrived very nearly at the point generally admitted to be satisfactory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Yes; but this relates to numbers. The measure of the Government is directed entirely to improving the quality of education. Mr. Morley observed that, as to the improvement of education, the most natural stimulus and the surest guarantee was an increased demand. He thought the present demand for a good education would soon raise its quality. He thought, also, that a good article would fetch a good price; and that it was at once unnecessary and unwise for the Government to interfere with the price of education to the poor, by reducing the weekly payment to one penny. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I do not think much more can be paid by your seven and eight shillings a week labourers. Mr. Morley replied that facts seemed to show the contrary, and especially the experiment so successfully carried out by Mr. Dawes (now Dean of Hereford), at King's Somborne. Although differing widely from the general views of Voluntary educationists, the Dean strongly advocated the encouragement of self-supporting schools. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the success of the experiment at King's Somborne had been owing to the singular skill with which Mr. Dawes had conducted it. It was like Dr. Chalmers supporting, for a season, the poor of a large parish in Glasgow, by voluntary efforts. The result was, in both cases, due to the genius of the individual, and such cases could not be multiplied. Mr. Hinton observed that, in a lecture recently delivered at the Society of Arts, and since published, the Dean of Hereford had shown the general applicability of the principles on which he had proceeded. He had also stated that the plan had continued to be effective in the hands of his successor, who was hardly likely to be of equal genius. (The Chancellor of the Exchequer assented to this.)

Mr. Morley said that the political aspect of the case deserved some consideration. The Dissenters generally were happy to see Mr. Gladstone, and the class of statesmen to which he belonged, holding the reins of power; and they knew that if any measure of a liberal character was brought forward, a Dissenter was the last man from whom they might apprehend opposition. Now, he did not think that it was from men to whom they so willingly gave their confidence, that the Dissenters ought to expect injury or annoyance. He knew an instance in which a member of Parliament had said, "If this Education Bill is pressed, it will cost me my election." To illustrate the irritation which he thought the Government measure would, if persisted in, occasion, Mr. Morley adverted to the question of church-rates, and spoke with dissatisfaction of the recent speech on that subject of Lord John Russell, which might, without inconsistency, have been delivered by Sir Robert Inglis. He added, that it ought not to be left to such men as Lord Stanley and some others, to come forward for the settlement of that question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer readily took up this subject, and said: If the Dissenters wish that question settled, why don't you settle it? Mr. Morley: How can we settle it? The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Why, I must say, I think your tactics—those of Sir W. Clay—rather sharp. You go for an entire alteration of the law, to settle a merely local or personal question. Mr. Morley: You refer to Mr. Phillimore's motion. But we should feel it a humiliation to be obliged to have the pen of the churchwarden to record us Dissenters. It would be a sort of public brand upon us. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The churchwarden may be regarded as an ecclesiastical officer; but suppose the act were performed by a civil functionary? It need not involve any positive definition; only that you are not a member of the Church of England. Mr. Morley: We should not like it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Suppose there were a civil officer whose duty it was to designate every individual, one as a member of the Church of England, and another as not such. Would this be humiliating? Mr. Morley: I think it would. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: That is to me a perfect mystery. Mr. Hinton: It would be but candid to confess to Mr. Gladstone, that another reason operates. While Dissenters are by law members of the National Church, they have an ultimate interest in its property as national property; an interest which, if they were to cease to be such, might be forfeited. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I think that it is quite a groundless apprehension. I do not think the position of Dissenters would be altered at all as to their political interest in questions affecting the property of the Church, or the course they would be at liberty to take concerning it. In my opinion, the Roman Catholic members of the House are placed in a wrong position, by some restrictive words of this kind in the oath they have to take. I mention this merely as illustrative of my general idea. But what would your remedy be? Mr. Morley: It is not so much for us to show this, as to require relief from an admitted evil. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I admit that the state of the law is very unsatisfactory, and I should be very glad to see it altered, and the question settled; but several modes of attempting this have, in succession, been found impracticable. Mr. Morley: Pew-rents, as a general system, have, I believe, been disapproved. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: They have, and the idea of giving an increased value to Church property also. Parliament have deeply considered the question, and I do not think they will ever vote this to annihilate the church-rate. It has been solemnly appropriated to the expansion of the Church in the more densely populated districts. The transfer of the charge to the Consolidated Fund is also gone by, I suppose? Mr. Morley: Yes; as merely shifting the burden. But we hold to the general principle, that law ought to have nothing to do with religion; that, on the contrary, religion ought to be left to the care of its friends. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Then you come to the general question of disendowment, which you are aware is a very large and difficult one; and one which it will be a long while before Parliament will seriously entertain.

Mr. Morley: I see you lean towards Mr. Phillimore's view, on which I know some differences of opinion exist, and which may be worthy of more consideration. But I think we shall be willing to bear the burden until public opinion shall advance far enough on the general subject

to give us relief. To return, however, to the question of education. I was about to assure you that the measure of the Government, if pressed, will create a degree of irritation through the country far greater than that of which church-rates have been the origin. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: On what ground? Mr. Morley: It will leave to Voluntary schools only two alternatives, concession or ruin. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Concession of what? I can see that it will put them to a great disadvantage if they refuse the grants; but why should they refuse? Mr. Morley: Because they believe it wrong to accept State support for religious teaching, and incompatible with the rights of conscience.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I am very desirous that the rights of conscience should not be interfered with, and that all classes of the community should receive education without any violation of their religious freedom; but do you not think that, instead of wholly objecting to the action of the State, you could devise some guarantees for liberty of conscience in connexion with it? Mr. Hinton: A party in the Church (Archdeacon Sinclair, in his Charge, for example) have complained even of the clause inserted in the Bill to this effect.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Their fear, if I may judge from some letters which I have received, is, that the presence of a few Dissenting children in a school should suppress the teaching of the Church Catechism entirely, which, of course, would not be right. This is something like the way in which the question is now so singularly agitated in Ireland. However, you have one reason on your side, the state of the business of the House. Mr. Hinton: We have, on this ground, thought it likely the bill might be postponed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I cannot say one way or the other; I only look at the general probability.

Mr. Morley: There is one thought more which I must lay before you. We are really afraid of the centralization by which the Government educational measures are characterised. Even by the bill, the municipal bodies, while they are to levy a school-rate, are to have no degree of local control. Everything is to be done by direction of the Committee of Council. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: There is to be a school committee. Mr. Morley: There is; but they are to be merely servants of the Committee of Council, by whom the schools to be paid are to be determined, the teachers employed are to be certificated, and even the smallest regulations of the School Committees are to be approved. A great power is thus being created, which is undeniably liable to abuse. We hold the present Government quite incapable [the Chancellor of the Exchequer assented] of tampering with the schoolmasters for political purposes, but it is clearly possible that other men and other times may come; and a bad Government may find the possibility of politically influencing, through a body of the less respectable inspectors, the entire educators of the working classes too great a temptation to be resisted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: It is possible.

On rising to take leave of the deputation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: Well, it will be for you to see whether you can change your position, and find guarantees for the objects you think it important to preserve.

Mr. Hinton: It is not possible. May not the Government, on the other hand, admit, that, with the impulse now given to popular education, and the rapid rate at which it has been advancing, what remains to be done may be safely confided to the energies in action, without their further interference?

The conversation lasted half an hour, and the deputation left, highly gratified by the courtesy and frankness with which they had been received.

On Monday afternoon, a deputation, consisting of Mr. Crossley, M.P., Mr. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. Heyworth, M.P., Mr. Miall, M.P., Mr. Oliviera, M.P., Mr. Pellatt, M.P., the Revs. J. Burnet, W. Brock, A. Good, J. H. Hinton, G. Smith, Mr. Bendall, &c., waited upon Sir James Graham at the Admiralty to state their objections to the Government measure of education. A lengthened conversation took place, in the course of which the several objections to the bill, which have on several occasions been urged upon the attention of members of the Government, were fully discussed. Sir James Graham stated that the main object of the measure was to promote the quality of education, and he admitted that in some of the provisions of the bill there might have been an error of judgment. His attention was called to the great improvements which had been introduced in the quality of education given in schools unconnected with the Committee of Privy Council, and he admitted that the objectors to the bill had a strong case. To the request that he would use his influence to procure the withdrawal of the measure, and especially the suspension of the recent minutes until they had been fully discussed in Parliament, he said that the decision did not rest with himself, but he would represent the matter to his colleague. He left upon the minds of the deputation the impression that the bill would not be pressed forward, and that he did not feel any very great anxiety for its necessity or adoption, as well as a grateful sense of his urbanity and frankness.

**SUICIDE BY CLERGYMEN.**—It is a remarkable circumstance that no fewer than four clergymen have committed suicide during the last fortnight; viz., the Rev. H. J. Stevenson, the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval (formerly one of her Majesty's chaplains), the Rev. Humphrey Jackson, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Holt, and the Rev. John Mavor, B.D., of Lincoln College, Oxford.

**THE NEW BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR LAMBETH,** in the Westminster-road, are so far completed that the two large swimming baths were opened to the public on Saturday last. They are the most extensive in England, and are supplied with tepid water continually flowing. Another excellent feature is the establishment of an infant-school in connexion with the laundries, where children will be taken care of during the time the mothers are occupied in the wash-houses.



## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following candidates have lately passed the examinations for the Degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws respectively:—

## MASTER OF ARTS.

## BRANCH I.—CLASSICS.

Scott, John Charles Addyes } Colleges.  
(gold medal) ..... Manchester (New) and Univ.  
Clark, Rev. Thomas ..... Highbury.

## BRANCH II.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Routh, Edward John (gold medal) University.  
Gurney, William ..... University.  
Tarn, Edward Wyndham ..... University.

## BRANCH III.—LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND, POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Dale, Robert Wm. (gold medal) Spring Hill.  
Sprange, Alfred Daniel ..... University.  
Kimple, Thomas ..... University.

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Green, John Philip ..... University.  
McMahon, George Yielding ..... Queen's University, Ireland.  
Scott, Caleb ..... Alredale.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Sharpe, Samuel ..... Wesley, Sheffield.  
Smith, James Walter ..... University of Oxford.  
Winterbotham, John Brend .. University.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF TABLE-TURNING.

Professor Faraday, the eminent chemist, has published letters in the *Times* and *Athenæum* in order to show that the cause of motion, whether in tables or hats, is a quasi-involuntary muscular action on the part of the experimenters. He has invented a cardboard indicator—a light lever, having its fulcrum on the table, and the short arm attached to a pin fixed in a cardboard, which moved freely on the table; its long arm forming an index of motion. If, therefore, the table moved to the left before the hands, the index would move to the left also; but if the hands moved before the table, then the index would move towards the right. When the table did not move there was still the force of the hands in the direction in which it was wished to move. When the index is placed before a person, it tells whether he is pressing downwards or obliquely, when the effects cease, though the parties sit earnestly desiring motion. The Professor thinks that the numbers of persons who have been ready to ascribe this phenomenon to electricity, magnetism, or attraction, though they know nothing about the laws which govern these forces, and of those who are ready to believe that the movement is through satanic agency, shows that the education of the people at large has been greatly deficient in some very important principle; and it is to be observed that the class of persons upon whom Professor Faraday makes this remark are not the uninstructed, but chiefly the middle and upper classes.

Mr. J. C. Perry, in the *Times*, disputes Mr. Faraday's conclusions, and submits the following difficulties:—"If it be the fact, that the table or the hat is moved by the mere physical force applied, there would be an absolute rule; all tables and hats could be moved, and all persons capable of causing movement. But this is not so. In an experiment performed in my presence, some short time ago, it was found that a white beaver hat would not move, whereas a black one, of precisely the same weight, but from another head, moved in two minutes. Again, two persons moved the hat in that time, but two others could not do so in twenty-five minutes; and when the hat moved with the former couple it did so without their wishing, and in an opposite direction to where pressure would have sent it. These are most unfortunate facts for Mr. Faraday, because, if physical force be the power that moves the hat, &c., I am prepared to prove that the two who could not perform the experiment were equal in strength to the two who did; and that the refractory hat weighed no more than the compliant one. To move a table with the mere pressure of the fingers is too difficult a feat, in nine cases out of ten, to accomplish at all; and whether the hands were numb or not, such a singular muscular exertion would be required as to be easily detected by performers or standers-by. Besides this, there is no necessity to follow the table—parties making the experiment, instead of following the table where it moves, may sit still and keep their fingers in a slight tapping motion on the edge of the table, and it will continue to move.

DR. ARNOLD RUGE, the well-known refugee, is delivering a course of lectures at Willis's Rooms on the German literature of the last hundred years.

TWO CONVICTS have escaped from the House of Correction, Coldbath-square. They had contrived to put together several ladders, which they had found under the wheel of the treadmill, when at work, unobserved, and also a hook attached to a rope, which they had fixed into the wall, and then passed over to the other side.

EXPLORATION OF NORTHERN AUSTRALIA.—An influential committee has been appointed in connexion with the Royal Geographical Society to assist Mr. Hargreaves, who is about proceeding to Australia. He proposes to prosecute a route from the navigable part of Victoria River to its watershed, and following down the southern streams to the northern limit of the Desert of Sturt; then, skirting to the eastward as far as the meridian of the Albert River, descend the latter to its mouth; thence he would proceed to the settled districts of New South Wales. He proposes mules and bullocks as means of transport, and, if practicable, to obtain from Suez or Aden some camels.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

## GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR JAMAICA.

In the upper House, on Thursday, the Duke of Newcastle announced the measures proposed by Government as a remedy for the unfortunate dissensions which have arisen in Jamaica. He first explained how the difficulties arose.

The constitution of Jamaica originated neither in a charter from the Crown nor an act of Parliament, like that of other colonies, but in a patent granted by King Charles the Second; shortly after which it assumed almost its present form. The power of the Crown was always small, and dissensions similar to those which have disturbed the island for the last thirty years began under the second Governor, appointed during the reign of Charles the Second, with the very same measure of refusing a revenue bill. The constituency of the island, in a population of about 400,000, does not exceed 8,000. The qualification of the voters is threefold,—possession of property worth £10 a year, an annual rental of £50, or an annual payment of £5 in taxes. The Assembly possesses unusual financial powers: any member may introduce a money vote or a money bill; the Assembly votes the bill, expends the money, and has the power of auditing the public accounts. Taxes are imposed and repealed with reference to particular classes, and not to the general revenue and expenditure. The taxes are levied under bills passed for only twelve months; the revenue being derived to the amount of £253,000—eight-tenths of the whole—from the import-duties and the rum-duties. There is no civil list; the salaries even of the judges depend upon an annual vote.

He then very rapidly traced the course of the present differences. The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council were in conflict on the subject of retrenchment. When the retrenchment bill of the Assembly was rejected by the Council, the Assembly endeavoured to effect the same object by passing money votes with strict appropriations. The Governor attempted to introduce moderate counsels by adjourning the Assembly, more than once, to give time for reflection. Finally, the Import-duties and Rum-duties Acts having been suffered to expire, no revenue had been collected since the 30th of April, and about £1,000 a day was thus lost to the revenue of the island. The principal subject of quarrel was certain judicial and public salaries; which might require revision, but then it should be effected in a legitimate way. The Governor had explained as an act simply of prudent foresight what had been received as a threat, when he said that he should be obliged to dismiss the police and relieve the colony from the heavy weight of the present prison establishment, by introducing something like the ticket-of-leave system; language which certainly was to be regretted. Ministers could not accept the suggestion of the Governor to constitute Jamaica a Crown colony; nor would they invoke the interference of Parliament without extreme necessity. On the 21st December last Sir Charles Grey completed his period of service; and, in accordance with a notice given by the late Colonial Secretary, he would be replaced by another officer. The appointment has been offered to Mr. Barkly, who arrived in this country very lately on leave of absence from British Guiana, where he had succeeded under circumstances of great difficulty. Mr. Barkly had accepted the offer, and had himself proposed that the retrenchments in Jamaica should begin with his own salary, to be lowered from £6,000 to £5,000. Of that sum £1,500 was paid out of the Council fund, the remainder out of the vote of the Assembly; and it was proposed to pay that remainder, for three years, by a vote of the British Parliament. The island debt amounted to about £700,000, including loans from this country of about £160,000. He (the duke) proposed that the Imperial credit should be lent to the island for a loan of £500,000, probably at 3 per cent., which would save £15,000 to the island. Of that saving, about £9,000 or £10,000 would be set apart as a sinking fund, to repay the debt in thirty years. A further credit would be extended to the island, say for £50,000; which would enable the colonists to abolish certain useless offices, and to grant compensation to the present holders. It would be necessary for the Colonial Legislature to take such measures as would render the guarantee practically a nominal one, by securing the permanent voting of taxes, as in this country, and placing the finances under the proper management of paid and responsible public officers. That must be done before other assistance, such as loans for immigration, could even be entertained; though he did not preclude himself from proposing other measures of assistance to the island. He also expressed himself favourable to the introduction of "responsible government" into Jamaica, probably with modifications suited to the special circumstances of the island. He concluded with an exhortation to the planting interest, now so rapidly declining, to place matters on a better footing "at the eleventh hour," and, before the black population should attain that share of political power which was inevitable, to arrange the better government of the island.

These propositions were received with recognitions of their necessity—with some exceptions, especially on the point of responsible government—from the Earl of Derby and Earl Grey. Lord St. Vincent wished for more relief. Lord Wharncliffe expressed unqualified approval.

## ADJOURNED DEBATE ON INDIA.

In the lower House, the debate on the second reading of the Government of India Bill was resumed by Mr. Rich, who supported the amendment, and urged very strongly the admission of natives to responsible offices.

Mr. C. BRUCE made many objections to the bill, but opposed the amendment. Mr. MAJORIBANKS

defended the proprietors of India stock from the charge of corruption, and supported the bill.

Mr. NAPIER said he had decided, after an anxious consideration, to support the amendment; dwelt upon the paramount necessity of codifying Indian law; and implored the House, as they valued British honour and humanity, not to permit the second reading of the bill. Mr. JOHN M'GREGOR deprecated rash legislation, but supported the bill. Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR opposed it; restated the general charges against the Company, and particularized their dealings with the Carnatic as oppressive and fraudulent; and concluded by an allusion to the India of the future, coming up out of the wilderness, leaning on the arm of British sympathy, and guided by the genius of British reform.

Sir CHARLES WOOD asked the House to descend from the poetic elevation to which they had been led by the last speaker—to turn away from the sight in the wilderness, of India "leaning on the arm of British sympathy"—to the more practical question, whether or not the bill should be read a second time that night? It was remarkable that in the course of this discussion very little had been said in favour of the amendment, and still more remarkable were the contradictory arguments that had been urged in its support. Probably it was foreseeing this would be the case that led the noble lord to say the *onus* of proof lay with the promoters of the bill; for, if his motion were to depend upon the arguments brought forward in its favour, one set of those arguments might be made to pair off against the other. The various assertions made by preceding speakers, he (Sir Charles) reviewed; correcting some, refuting others, and setting them against each other, defending the bill as he went along. Mr. Hume asked for delay to keep up the East India Company, and Mr. Bright asked for two years to pull it down. Mr. Blackett had complained of the non-presentation of public documents, notably on Indian finance, which were actually on the table; and he had wrongly employed the statistics both as regarded the state of the debt and the consumption of salt. To Mr. Bright's description of the state of Bengal from newspaper reports, he replied, that *Blackwood's Magazine*, or Sir Fitzroy Kelly's speeches last year, might as well be quoted as descriptions of the condition of England. Mr. Cobden's exposition of the finances of India he met by a counter-statement. Debt had increased since 1833 by about £500,000 a-year; but revenue had increased £2,000,000 a-year. Out of the last four years there had been a surplus in three. He contended that the *onus* of proof lay with those who wished to defer legislation; he sustained the Government policy; and insisted that they would be trifling with a most important subject—with the welfare, and possibly the security, of our empire in India—if they dealt with the question after the manner proposed by Lord Stanley. That there were defects in the system of Indian Government, he was willing to admit; but he did not know any defect for which this bill did not endeavour to provide a remedy. The questions relating to land tenures, improvements in public works, and other matters, were subjects which could not be dealt with here, but which must be dealt with in India; and this bill proposed the establishment of machinery calculated to promote even in this respect the welfare of that important empire.

Mr. DISRAELI then rose, and began with a sarcasm on Sir Charles Wood, and a compliment to Lord Stanley:—

The right hon. gentleman who has just sat down has complained of the imaginative powers of the honourable member who preceded him, but he has himself shown that even in that respect he can successfully compete with the hon. member for Sunderland [a laugh], for the right hon. gentleman seems to me, in his reply, to have answered several speeches which have not been delivered [hear, and a laugh], and the consequence has been that hon. gentlemen on both sides of the House have interrupted him in the course of his statements. It will be my lot, in the observations I shall presume to offer to the House, to have to comment upon some statements which have been previously made, but I shall endeavour to make those remarks in so fair a spirit, that I trust at least I shall not call for the interference of any hon. gentleman until I have resumed my seat. I can assure the House that, in endeavouring to consider the all-important subject before us, I hope to imitate that temperate spirit which characterised the statesmanlike speech in which the amendment now before us was introduced to our notice by the noble lord [hear, hear].

They had been frequently told that this was not a party question, as if a party question were necessarily an improper question. That was a House of party, and, if it were not a House of party, it would not long exist. This was a point, therefore, upon which there should be clearer conceptions:—

I consider purely party questions are questions which concern the distinctive principles of the two great parties into which a popular assembly is necessarily divided. Aristocracy or democracy—protection or unrestricted competition—an endowed and Established Church, or complete dependence on the Voluntary system—these are principles perfectly distinct; they are professed by different parties; they are party principles, and, if brought into discussion, such discussions are debates upon purely party questions. But it is taking a very limited view of a party question to bound it merely by the description upon which I have ventured. Hitherto it has been supposed that when any great legislative difficulty has been brought under the consideration of Parliament, there has been a noble and generous emulation between the two parties of the country which should solve the difficulty in the most satisfactory manner, and—when a question of controverted policy arises—which should recommend the course most for the honour of the country and most for the advantage and welfare of the people [hear, hear]. Sharing these views, I confess that I cannot understand how a great party in this House can take refuge in some neutrality upon a subject like that now before us, and shrink from expressing without



the slightest equivocation the views which they entertain [hear]. . . . I say that we owe it to our constituents—to those who sent us here [loud cheers from the Opposition benches], we owe it to the country, we owe it even to ourselves, fairly to place before Parliament and the country the reasons why we differ from the course recommended by the Government, and to give Parliament and the country an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the two policies submitted for their consideration [cheers]. I know I may be told that a party government leads to great excesses. It is my opinion that the excesses of party government are not greater—perhaps not so great as the excesses which are experienced under despotic governments; but, for my own part, I prefer the excesses even of party government to the excesses of despotic government [cheers]; and I believe we shall find in this country that the more enlightened it becomes, the greater and more powerful will be the check of party excess in the common sense of this House, and in the influence of that omnipotent opinion, the power of which we all recognise.

Differing with reluctance from some of his political friends and late colleagues, he joined issue with the Government on this point—that it is not an adequate and sufficient plan [cheers]:—

We say that, in consequence of the lateness of the session, and the imperfect state of the Parliamentary investigation we have ourselves authorized, we should pause in our progress. This is a proposition that has been described as something strange and unprecedented—as something dangerous to England and dangerous to India [hear, hear]—as a weapon borrowed from the enemy—as an arrow from the quiver of Indian reformers [a laugh]—as a course unheard of, not to be tolerated without authority, and certainly likely to produce consequences which must be deprecated. . . . What my noble friend anticipates is, that her Majesty's Ministers, in full possession of the fruits of the Parliamentary investigation, should take advantage of their autumnal recess [a laugh]; that they should mature a bill which, probably, both Houses of Parliament would approve [cheers]; that they should introduce that bill to our notice the moment Parliament met in February; and it would probably be passed in a month, and receive the Royal assent before the existing act expired [cheers]. That is what we propose; that is what we wish; and that is considered an unprecedented proposition! [hear.] Let us see if it is an unprecedented proposition.

In 1813, hasty legislation was resisted by Earl Grey and Lord Grenville. Not only did they make an indignant protest, but absented themselves from the House:—

I do not say that this is a course of conduct which we ought to follow [cheers]. I have no doubt that it is a Whig precedent which Ministers would gladly wish, in this hot month of June, to see us pursue [cheers]; but this is a harder age than in 1813, and I suspect Ministers will find a legitimate but prolonged opposition to this measure [renewed cheers].

In 1833, Mr. Charles Wynne—"a real statesman, a connexion by blood with Lord Grenville"—recommended precisely the course now urged by the Opposition. There was another and more important analogy between the latter period and the present:—

It was complained in 1833 that the Government of India had been one which had necessarily led to ruinous wars [hear, hear]. That was a great complaint. It was said that the consequence of this system of warfare was, that the state of your finances prevented you from improving the condition of the people. It was said, also, that, from the want of resources, the education of the native population was not only neglected, but had not even commenced. It was said, fifthly, that the mal-administration of justice was of such a character that it was necessary that a code should be immediately constructed and introduced [hear, hear]. . . . Well, twenty years have passed; the interval has elapsed for which we had legislatively provided; and what do we find? We still have great complaints. What are they? Constant wars [hear, hear]; constant deficits [hear, hear]; no education [hear, hear]; few public works [hear, hear]; mal-administration of justice [hear, hear]. Well, but are not these the five great pleas which were urged in 1833? Why do we hear of them again in 1853? [cheers.] Are they to be the five points of your charter? [laughter.] I say that when you find in 1833 and 1853 the same great complaints on subjects of vast importance, it becomes Parliament to consider the question [hear, hear].

He rebuked Ministers and the House for insensibility to the magnitude of the question:—

Is it possible that, under these circumstances, we can proceed to legislate "to provide for the Government of India" as if we were legislating for a railroad? [hear.] Are we to be told that this is a question on which discussion should not be indulged in? Are Ministers to be allowed to triumph in the fact that Parliament and the people of this country take no interest in this question? [hear, hear.] If they really do take no interest in the question the more shame for them [hear, hear]. You may rest assured that if the House of Commons does take no interest in the good government of India, the time is not far distant when they will lose that in which they take so little interest [cheers]. If I were a Minister, and had it impressed on my conviction that the House of Commons took no interest in discussions on India, I would not, night after night, as her Majesty's Ministers do, triumph in the circumstance. I would not take an opportunity of letting Europe and America know that this House took no interest in the affairs of India [loud cheers]. This only proves—that we are becoming yearly more and more a meeting of delegates, and less ambitious, and, perhaps, less competent, to enact the part of imperial legislators, which was once our pride [hear, hear].

It was impossible that there could be chronic misgovernment without organic administrative defect; and, accordingly, he found that the Indian Government was "cumbrous, divided, and tardy and deficient in that clear, complete responsibility which is the essential source of all good government."

We have had the Government of India variously described. One hon. gentleman—and he an hon. director—got up and said, "It is a great mistake to suppose that the East India Company do not exercise a *bona fide* and virtual authority in India." That happened on one

night of the debate, but what happened on another? A gentleman of equal authority then got up and said, "Of what use is this talking of the East India Company? It is"—to use the classic phrase that now taints the rhetoric of the House of Commons—"it is a sham; the Government of India is the Board of Control and the President of the Board of Control." What happened next? A right hon. gentleman, who ought on this question, of all others, to be the very highest authority, for he was once Secretary to the Board of Control, and afterwards a member of the Council in India, says, "You are wasting your breath and time; neither the East India Directors nor the Board of Control have anything to do with the matter—the Government of India is the Governor-General." This is a subject of very great interest, and it is curious that you should have three high authorities rise in the House and entirely contradict themselves on this subject [cheers and laughter]. I mention this to show the difficulty there is in fixing where the Government of India can be found [hear, hear].

As the counterpart of these statements, he adduced the recall of the Earl of Ellenborough—a nobleman of great talents, appointed by the ablest of English statesmen, sent out at a most critical moment, recalled by the Court of Directors, and rewarded by his sovereign with the Red Riband. It was not a question whether they should now and for ever settle the government of India. It must be re-opened twenty years hence. The question was—whether India, and especially England, could afford another such twenty years as had just passed. Coming to the bill, he observed the proposal to give Government nominees a seat in the Court of Directors; and read a glowing passage from Mr. Macaulay's speech in 1833, denouncing that proposal, when made by Mr. Wynne, as "the very worst he had ever heard." This clause must have originated in the India House:—

I know there is a very valuable body of papers there—they have been examined by a friend of mine—in the records of the Court of Directors, relating to a subject in which the Indian Government greatly distinguished themselves, and that was putting down the system of Thuggee [hear, and a laugh]. Now, a Thug is a person of very gentlemanlike manners, even of fascinating manners [a laugh]; he courts your acquaintance, dines with you, drinks with you, smokes with you; not only does he share your pastime, but even your pursuits; whatever you wish done he is always ready to fulfil it; he is the companion of your life, and is possibly a member of the same direction and of the same joint-stock company; but the very moment when he has gained your confidence, when you are reposing, as it were, on the bosom of friendship, the mission of the Thug is fulfilled, and you cease to exist [laughter]. I confess I shall be curious to see who are the 15 Thugs [laughter]. I want to know who will be the first victim. Sometimes I fear it may be the venerable member for London [a laugh]. I will not pursue this hypothetical anticipation, but when we meet next session I think there will be a thrill of curiosity and horror when certain hon. gentlemen who are members of the first new Court of Directors enter this House [hear, and a laugh].

There would be no practical advantage in the scheme. The elected members of the court would certainly be City men, destitute either of special knowledge or of independence.—Coming then to the speakers in favour of the bill, he named first Sir R. H. Inglis: "he is not going to support the amendment—he rarely does support any amendment of ours—but looks upon the bill with a spirit of devout reprobation." Sir F. Baring would support the bill, but very much disapproved of it. Mr. Herries was a staunch opponent of the amendment; but in committee would show that the bill was one of the most pernicious pieces of legislation conceivable. Mr. Macaulay's was a most agreeable speech, but a most feeble defence; he spoke not for himself, but for his clients.

The right hon. gentleman in that speech demonstrated many points which no one questions, and illustrated many things which are not at all obscure [hear, hear]; he did this, indeed, in so charming a manner, that I could have listened to him for hours—in a fine conversational vein that would have cheered a breakfast table, or exhilarated a dinner; but, as it seemed to me, he carefully avoided the real question at issue, except on those points where he made admissions fatal, as I conceive, alike to the Board of Directors and the Board of Control [hear, hear].

Sir James Graham was next alluded to—and, Sir Charles Wood's promise of an annual Indian budget:—

Rhetorical inconsistency never arrived at a more culminating point than at the close of the right hon. baronet's speech, when the right hon. gentleman produced on every mind the effect of a rapid rider who finds himself, after a furious, a blind career, on the verge of an abyss, not perceived by him until that very moment; for the result to which the speech of the right hon. baronet must needs have brought him was clearly the conviction that he ought to be the first man to vote against his own bill [hear, hear]. The Home Government, the right hon. baronet insisted, was a perfect Government, and therefore he was prepared to alter it [hear, hear]. "The army of India is an heroic army," said the right hon. gentleman; "its Pollocks, its generals, its Notts are heroes—are men of whom any nation may be proud, and therefore," concluded the right hon. baronet, "we will pass a bill which, for the first time, will degrade these heroes, and make them subordinate to a Treasury officer" ("oh, oh"). Oh, oh? Do hon. gentlemen mean to say they have not read the clause in the bill which makes the Pollocks and the Notts of the Indian army subordinate to the Treasury-office? If hon. gentlemen admit this, they admit they are going to vote for a bill they have not read [hear, hear]. This is not all: the right hon. baronet acknowledges that the state of the Indian finance is not satisfactory, and he cannot deny that there is a debt, a great debt, though he contends it is not so great as Indian Reformers represent it to be. The right hon. baronet, however, says the bill will settle all that, for that we shall have, in future, an Indian budget, an Indian financial statement. It must, doubtless, be very gratifying to the House thus to be

promised, for the ensuing year, an Indian statement from one who, being now President of the Board of Control, has been also Chancellor of the Exchequer, and who will thus, of course, combine in his statement all the magnificent imagery incidental to the one capacity with the perspicuity of financial detail appurtenant to the other [laughter]; but still there remains the question how far Parliament will be satisfied with a yearly Indian Ways and Means which does not give them control over a single shilling of those ways and means [hear, hear]. Nothing, I apprehend, can be more dreary in itself than a budget; the only thing that reconciles us to its dreariness is the natural anxiety to know what we are going to receive and what we are going to pay with it. But of this promised Indian budget we are to receive not a sixpence, and we are not to have the smallest control over its expenditure. The power of a Government to retain a House is certainly wonderful; but I think the House-collecting or the House-retaining powers of Government will be sorely taxed to collect or to keep a House on the night when the Indian budget of the right hon. gentleman opposite is coming on [laughter].

Reviewing, lastly, the arguments for delay, Lord Dalhousie's opinion he characterised as an "Homeric cloud"—no one had seen the despatch conveying the opinion; therefore, no one could contend with it. Mr. Lowe's argument on the state of the East was met with an historical comparison of 1853 with 1833. There was one other argument against delay—the Reform Bill to be brought forward next year. No doubt they were to have one, and a large one—but he had no idea that it would take up the whole of the session; there would be plenty of time for an Indian bill also. Were they to be told that India must continue to be misgoverned, or not have the chance of better government, because the noble lord who thought a measure of Parliamentary Reform necessary two years ago for England, has deemed it necessary to postpone that measure, from political or personal reasons, until next year?—Having corrected, on the authority of Lord Derby, Mr. Herries' admission that the late Cabinet had intended to legislate on the subject this year, —Mr. Disraeli concluded:—

Sir, I am told this is a party question. I do not hesitate to say that it would be no discredit to the Government if they sometimes availed themselves of the suggestions of this side of the House [cheers]. They have been in office only for a few months, and the right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Control had not been peculiarly attentive to the knowledge required by his office until he came to fill it. These are valid reasons why the Government might have agreed to postpone legislation. I know not the fate of this motion, but when I am reminded of party questions and party feelings, I remember how often we have to struggle here animated by those feelings on questions of passing and transitory interest. We may have causes of struggle which may be soon consigned to oblivion, but we are now struggling for something that will not soon be forgotten; and, however I may go to the lobby, I shall be supported by the consciousness that on this great occasion I have attempted to do my duty to those who have deemed me worthy of their political confidence, and that I shall connect their names with a course of policy which I think will be honourable to themselves and beneficial to the country [loud cheers].

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was sorry to have to ask the House to listen to some observations from him, but would promise to make no reference to Parliamentary reform [cheers and counter-cheers]. With Mr. Disraeli's general observations on the subject of party he quite agreed—but the course which the right hon. gentleman had taken on this occasion was one to weaken a great party. The amendment was fallacious in its terms and uncertain in its intentions. Mr. Bright's conduct, on the contrary, had been frank, direct, and intelligible. He had ventured to affirm that, if two years of agitation were given, no Government founded on the East India Company would be sanctioned by the House. He (Lord John) agreed with Mr. Bright:—

If for two years you have continued agitation, excited hopes, and inflamed opinions on the subject of the government of India—if for two years you should support throughout India the notion, that the present Government of India should be displaced, and that something more grateful to the popular feeling, some representation of all classes, something wild and impracticable, should be put in its place—and if you find every man who has not been successful as a lawyer, or who has been disappointed as an applicant for office [cheers and laughter]—if you find these all adding to the agitation in this country, and endeavouring to indispose the people of India to expect and approve of a continuance of the present system of government—I own I am willing to avow, that the enactment by Parliament of such a government would be highly problematical. But is that all? Will nothing else be seen in that time? Is it only the continuation of the Government that would be in question? Would it not be the very empire itself? Could any man tell me that, at the end of the two years, there would be any surety that British rule would still exist in India? [cheers.] Well, then, I think the noble lord (Stanley) is lending the aid of his arm to shake India, and that he has little considered what fruit he might be scattering on the ground, what branches he might shake, what roots he might loosen, if not absolutely destroy, by being successful with his motion [hear, hear].

If, as Mr. Disraeli concluded, our Indian empire was in greater dangers in 1833, than now, it was also true that Earl Grey met them with prompt legislation. He defended the "double Government" as inevitable—no one had proposed anything else; and the proposed system of patronage as a likely experiment. Into the general government of India he would not enter; but he would state his belief that it had been one of prosperity. Looking back at other forms of government there, he could see nothing like it:—

I see undoubtedly powerful empires, having established their power by a disregard of all obligations, founding great works for some purposes of vanity and ostentation, and erecting those works by the labour of those who were, as we see by the accounts of the sculptures of Assyria lately published, slaves, who were prisoners of



war and taken in battle with foreign nations. Those works were, in fact, records of the misery, the endurance, and sufferings of those prisoners of war whom we now treat with humanity and kindness [hear, hear]. But are there no monuments which we should leave behind us? Will history tell no tale as regards the last seventy years of our Government in India? Will it not, Sir, be recorded that in that time we have put an end to those devastating wars in India in which the neighbouring princes attacked and destroyed each other to the total ruin of the people, and that the scene of the ravage of the Carnatic—so eloquently described by Mr. Burke—has not been repeated? [hear, hear, and cheers.] Will it not be told that, instead of this, our language has been introduced, that better notions of law and justice have been spread among the people of India, and that, if we have not done what one hon. member seemed to think, strangely enough, it was the duty of the East India Company to have done in less than a single century, and changed the whole character of the people, we have, at least, laid the foundation for that change of character by which the people will learn that, in English estimation, truth and justice are to take the place of falsehood and venality? We have introduced to the cultivated minds of India a knowledge of the science and literature of Europe, and we have thereby enabled them in future, whether they may be governed by England or by other authority, to judge that Government by a better test than by the old barbarous rules by which one perfidious conqueror was wont to estimate another [hear, hear]. My belief is, that if our rule in India were to be destroyed, we should possess that consolation—a consolation better than that of having built any of those palaces, or having raised any of those stately works which sovereigns formerly erected in India. I believe and hope that the Government of this country will long continue in India, and I can see no other power so likely to maintain peace among the various nations of India, and no other power so likely to introduce improvements from time to time tending to the civilization of India; and, believing that such is our great mission, I shall decidedly, so far as I am concerned, not put that power in jeopardy by consenting to two years' agitation and the uncertainty of delay, and shall certainly vote against the amendment of the noble lord, and I trust that the House will assent to this measure [cheers].

The House then divided on the question that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question:—

Ayes .....	322
Noes .....	140

Majority .....

The bill was then read a second time without a division.

[Before the debate was resumed, Mr. WARNER asked the President of the Board of Control whether, in the event of the House consenting to the second reading of the India Bill, Ministers would be willing to insert a clause limiting the duration of the act to some certain short term of years, say two or three years? Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the Government would not be willing to insert any such clause; but it would be in the power of the House when in committee to make such alterations as it might see fit].

#### THE ADVERTISEMENT-DUTY.

On Friday, the House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee on the Customs, &c., Acts, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, that in lieu of the present stamp-duties on certain deeds or instruments, and on scrip certificates, other duties should be payable. These resolutions were agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved that, from and after the 5th of July, 1853, in lieu of the duties now payable on advertisements, there should be paid, on each advertisement contained in or published with a newspaper, periodical paper, pamphlet, or literary work, a duty of 6d. He took occasion to explain the alterations made in the original plan of the Government respecting the stamp-duty on newspapers, and the reasons of that alteration. It was now proposed to enlarge the space of newspapers, and, instead of charging the stamp-duty of 1d. upon a superficies of 1,530 inches, to enlarge the space 50 per cent., to 2,295 inches, leaving parties at liberty either to enlarge the sheet, or to print a single supplement, so as not to exceed the *maximum* of space.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved, by way of amendment, to substitute words repealing the duty on advertisements, in accordance with a resolution of the House on the 14th of April last.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment. If the House consented to cut off this source of revenue, the principle latent in the proposition would carry them a great deal further; other sources of indirect taxation must be abandoned, and an equivalent amount of direct taxation added. This source of revenue was not bad in itself; it only required to be restrained within reasonable bounds.

Mr. CORDEN said Mr. Gladstone had himself created the difficulty he pleaded, namely, the want of means of remitting this tax, by surrendering taxation to the amount of £3,000,000. The advertisement-duty was unjust in its incidence, since it bore no relations to the value of the article, or even to the quantity, and its effect was to prevent competition.

Mr. SPOONER, though he should vote against the amendment, should oppose the original resolution, believing the duty, as it stood, to be neither unjust nor oppressive.

Mr. JAMES MACGREGOR supported the amendment, which, upon a division, was negatived by 109 against 99.

Mr. GINSON pressed for information as to whether the advertisement-duty was to extend to advertisements in books, and, if so, when and to whom they were to be paid. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated that he had no intention of levying any duty on any advertisement not now charged with duty; and that the machinery of the tax remained exactly where it was.

Mr. GIBSON replied that he had heard from persons

engaged in the publishing trade that they had received notice to send a copy of every work to the Excise, in order to be assessed for the advertisement-duty; and, under these circumstances, he suggested the omission of the words "pamphlet or literary work" from the resolution. Mr. NEWDEGATE moved that the old duty on advertisements be retained. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the effect of Mr. Gibson's amendment would be inconvenient, as it would exempt all periodical works, magazines, reviews, &c.

Mr. BRIGHT made an urgent appeal in favour of the abolition of all the taxes upon newspapers, describing the advantages of the arrangement to the working classes, and the possibility which it admitted of producing an efficient paper at the charge of one penny—as he demonstrated by producing the *New York Tribune*, and giving the House a digest of its contents. He strongly condemned the Chancellor of the Exchequer for contemning the vote of the House, and declared that he and the Government were really actuated by a fear of a free press.

A further discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. NEWDEGATE withdrew his resolution, and Mr. CRAUFURD moved the substitution of "0" for the words "six pence" in the resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Two divisions then took place. One on the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the duty be fixed at sixpence, which was lost by 68 to 63; the other on the amendment for the entire abolition of the duty, which was adopted by 70 to 61.

A conversation ensued with regard to the real nature of the decision arrived at, in the course of which Mr. BOUVIERIE stated the result to be as given above, and added that the proceedings had been perfectly regular.

It was understood that the discussion would be revived on Monday; but on that day the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, to facilitate progress, withdrew the controverted portion of the bill. The parts relating to the stamping of newspapers, therefore, was advanced another stage; and a final decision on the advertisement duty reserved till Thursday (to-morrow).

#### ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Colonial Bishops Act Extension Bill, and the Patronage Exchange Bill, were severally read a second time.

On Friday, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a petition from more than 500 incumbents of district and other churches, stating, that there are nearly 4,000 incumbents whose incomes are under £150, and very many of exemplary lives and long standing in the ministry whose incomes are below £90, and who are, consequently, obliged to engage in tuition, literary labours, &c., to obtain food and raiment for themselves and their families. The petitioners prayed the House to take into their immediate consideration the inadequacy of the district system to meet the spiritual wants of the population, the distressed condition of a large proportion of the incumbents, and the fact, that the Church is in possession of sufficient property to remedy these evils.

On Monday, the Earl of HARROWBY moved that the House go into committee on the Church Buildings Act Amendment Bill. The Earl of POWIS raised some objections, to which the Bishop of LONDON replied. The bill passed through committee without amendment. [The spirit of the discussion will be found in an ecclesiastical article.]

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On Thursday, in the Lords, in reply to a question from Lord BROUGHAM, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, corroborated by Earl GREY, explained that a contract had been entered into between the Colonial Office and Messrs. Hythe and Hodges, most respectable ship-owners, under which the latter undertook to supply the West Indian colonies with such rescued slaves as might be willing to go; and that subsequently they also undertook, subject to strict regulations, to get free labourers from the Kroo coast.

The LORD CHANCELLOR laid upon the table a bill for substituting in certain cases other punishments than that of transportation. The bill provided that the criminal should be subjected to imprisonment for a certain number of years, and after that imprisonment he should be employed upon public works at the discretion of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. BRIGHT presented two petitions from electors and non-electors of Peterborough, complaining that Earl Fitzwilliam interfered to secure the return of Mr. G. C. Lewes for that borough at the general election; and that, as they believed, the noble earl had instigated, and borne the expenses of, the petition against Mr. Whelley's return. Mr. Bright gave notice of a motion on the subject.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, in reply to Mr. BAILLIE, that he had not absolutely refused to permit the refinement of British plantation sugar in bond, but he did not yet see his way to conceding that privilege without damage to the revenue.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, in answer to Mr. DUNCOMBE, he had no intention of reopening this session the question of admitting Jews to Parliament.

Sir G. GOODMAN said the public had been much disappointed, owing to their not knowing the days on which the reviews were to take place at Chobham [a laugh]. Would there be any objection to an intimation of these intended reviews being made to the public? [hear, hear.] Lord PALMERSTON replied:—

In answer to the question of my hon. friend, I have to say that the main object of assembling the troops encamped at Chobham is to prepare them by previous instruction for all the contingencies of war; and, therefore,

one essential point is that they should never know beforehand what they are to do the next day, but that they should go to bed in perfect ignorance whether they are to be woke up in the middle of the night, or at day-break. Consequently, it would be difficult if the public were let into the secret to keep the troops in the dark [laughter]. I can only tell the hon. gentleman that those who are anxious to witness those interesting evolutions may be certain that every day when it does not rain [laughter]—and when the state of the weather will allow the men, with due regard to their health, to be marched out of the camp—those who choose to visit the scene are sure of seeing things quite worth the trouble of going there to witness [laughter].

On Friday, the Earl of ALBEMARLE, pursuant to notice, presented a petition from Birmingham, signed by the mayor, town councillors, merchants, and others, praying that the House, in any measures for the future government of India, would abolish the existing system of a double government, and establish a home administration appointed by the Crown, and directly responsible to the Imperial Parliament. On these topics the noble lord spoke some time; but Earl Granville declined to be drawn into a discussion. —Their lordships then considered in committee the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Continuance Bill.

The LORD ADVOCATE said, in reply to Mr. CRAUFURD, that it was not now intended to introduce, this session, an education bill for Scotland.

Mr. LAYARD said, that having seen a statement in the public press that accounts had arrived from the East in private letters, to the effect that the navigable mouth of the Danube had been blocked up by the authority of Russia, and that 370 vessels, principally British, laden with corn, were not able to pursue their voyage in consequence, he wished to know if the Government had received any official information of the fact. Lord J. RUSSELL said that no information to the effect mentioned by his hon. friend had reached the Government which they could lay on the table of the House. An account, however, had arrived from one of the British consuls in that place, that the ordinary course of the Danube was impeded, but it was not said that the Russians had used any means of stopping the navigation of that river [hear, hear].

Mr. FRENCH called attention to a statement attributed to the Duke of Newcastle, that successive law officers of the Crown had given their opinion, that the State of South Carolina (U.S.) was justified in imprisoning coloured seamen, subjects of her Majesty, and inquired whether, in their future relations with that State, the Government were prepared to admit the legality of these proceedings. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, no doubt the State of South Carolina was not justified, morally speaking, in imprisoning British subjects; but as to the remedy, although remonstrances had been made, difficulties arose, from the peculiar constitution of the United States, the Federal or general Government having no power to overrule the law of the State of South Carolina. Her Majesty's Government could only say that, feeling the difficulties of the question, they yet entertained no doubt that the law of South Carolina was oppressive and unjustifiable, and they would continue to use every amicable means to obtain the abolition of the law.

Mr. AFSLEY PELLATT, in committee on the succession duties, moved their extension to "corporations sole," whether lay or clerical. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected rather to the form than the principle of the suggestion; and it was withdrawn.

On Monday, in the Lords, Earl SHAFTESBURY presented a petition against Government patronage of idolatry in Ceylon. Lord BROUGHAM presented and dilated upon a petition from London merchants concerned in trade with Scotland, on the subject of the Scotch Bankrupt Law. The Excise Duty on Spirits Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of Lord GRANVILLE, after some opposition from Lord MONTEAGLE.

In the Commons, the Succession Duty Bill was further considered in committee, and the 46th clause reached, without any episode of interest.

Mr. LOWE, in moving the second reading of the Assistant-Judge (Middlesex Sessions) Bill, stated the reasons for the introduction of the bill, the object of which was to increase the salary of the judge from £1,200 to £1,500 a year, in consideration of additional duties cast upon him. Lord D. STUART and Mr. BOWYER opposed the bill, which was defended by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and, in a few words, Mr. C. S. BUTLER. The second reading was carried by 61 against 47.

The Saving Banks' Annuities Bill was read a third time; after a futile attempt to show that it had originated out of order, and to obtain an adjournment of the debate. The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

The motion for a new writ for Liverpool was met by Lord D. STUART, on Wednesday, with an amendment for taking the vote by ballot. The noble lord spoke till the hour for adjournment, and found no opportunity of resuming the discussion, till late on Thursday night, when the writ was ordered after a hurried conversation.

After midnight of Friday, the Resident Magistrates (Ireland) Bill, the Common Lodging-houses Bill, the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill, and the Westminster-bridge Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

Lord PALMERSTON stated, in answer to Mr. BAILLIE, that the Consul at the Havannah reported periodically all facts connected with the slave-trade, and that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had been in communication with the Spanish Government on the subject.

Mr. HUME, understanding that the Lord-Advocate had left London, wished to know who would take charge of the Edinburgh Annuity-tax Bill in the absence of the learned lord, and when the bill would be brought on?



Lord PALMERSTON replied, that if it were any business which required the presence of the Lord-Advocate, it would of course be postponed till his return [a laugh].

### PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

#### THE INDIA BILL.

Lord Stanley's amendment for postponing permanent legislation for India was rejected on Thursday night by the large majority of 322 to 140. The division-list shows a curious confusion of parties. In the majority we find the following Liberal and Radical members:—

ass, M T	Gardner, R	Oliveira, B
owyer, G	Hall, Sir B	Pellatt, A
Brotherton, J	Hasle, Alex.	Scully, F
Chambers, T	Heyworth, L	Shee, W
Coffin, W	Hindley, C	Shelley, Sir J
Collier, R P	Horsman, E	Thornely, T
Cranford, E H J	Layard, A H	Walmesley, Sir J
Crosley, F	McGregor, J	Williams, W
Duncombe, T	Massey, W N	Whalley, G H
Fox, W J	Milligan, R	

Some fifty members on the Opposition side voted for the India bill, including Messrs. Henley, Hudson, Denison, Masterman, Floyer, Follett, Seymour, Spooner, Stephenson, Waddington, Wigram, J. S. Wortley, Herries, and Sir R. Inglis. Mr. Walter also voted for the bill, though the *Times* has vigorously opposed it. Almost for the first time Sir R. Peel is found in the same division list as his brother, Mr. F. Peel.

The minority includes the following Liberals:—

Anderson, Sir J	Goderich, Viscount	Marrrough, J P
Barnes, T	Hadfield, G	Phillimore, J G
Bell, J	Hume, J	Phinn, T
Blackett, J F B	Korshaw, J	Pilkington, J
Biggs, W	Langton, W G	Scholefield, W
Bright, J	Leslett, W	Seymour, W D
Cheetham, J	Locke, J	Smith, J B
Cobden, R	Lucas, F	Thompson, G
Crook, J	Macquire, J F	Warner, E
Gibson, T M	Miall, E	Wilkinson, W A

There are about sixty Conservative names amongst the minority, including most of the members of the late Administration, such as Mr. Disraeli, Sir J. Pakington, Lord J. Manners, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Lord Naas, Mr. Napier, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Christopher, Lord Stanley, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Banks. Sir E. L. Bulwer and Colonel Sibthorp were also in the minority.

The pairs in favour of Government included Messrs. H. Drummond, Goulburn, Muntz, Wickham, Tufnell, Moffatt, Geach, Divett, and Ingham,—against Messrs. Cobbett, Mills, Bennet, Stanhope, Arkwright, White-side, Clive Yorke, Prinne, and Viscount Lewisham.

#### THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

Mr. Milner Gibson's amendment in favour of the total repeal of the advertisement duty was rejected on Friday by 109 to 99. The majority in favour of the Government proposition for a sixpenny duty comprises the names of—Sir A. Cockburn, Mr. Fitzroy, and Mr. R. Osborne—members of the Government, who have previously voted for total repeal; also Sir R. Bethell, Mr. Bass, Mr. T. Chambers, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Drummond, Sir G. Goodman, Mr. Massey, Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Oliveira, Mr. Phinn, and Mr. Thornely.

The minority of 99 comprises not a few Conservatives—such as Mr. Adderley, Mr. Banks, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Disraeli, Sir E. Bulwer, Mr. Napier, Sir J. Pakington, and Lord Stanley—once more showing the divided state of the Opposition camp.

**THE OPERATIONS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE MOVEMENT.**—During the past month many highly gratifying meetings have been held in various parts of the country in furtherance of the objects of the peace movement. Mr. Hood has visited Ledbury, Painswick, Merthyr Tydvil, Pontypool, Abergavenny, Chepstow, Little Dean, Lydney, Llanelli, Milford, Haverfordwest, Pembroke Dock, Pembroke, Tenby, and Fishguard. These meetings were characterised by an earnestness and enthusiasm which the most sanguine friends of the movement could scarcely have anticipated. At Llanelli, Captain Luckraft, R.N., took the chair, and warmly approved of the objects of the meeting. At Haverfordwest Mr. Hood encountered opposition on the part of the militia recruiting sergeant, who cannot get his required quota. At Tenby there was vigorous opposition on the part of Sir John Caven, Bart., and Dr. Hillier, which, however, met with no sympathy on the part of the auditory. Revs. William Stokes and Arthur O'Neill held large and enthusiastic meetings in Wrexham and Chester. Mr. Stokes has also delivered several lectures in Manchester, and Mr. O'Neill has visited Llangollen, Ruthin, and Denbigh. Mr. George Lomax has held meetings at Kirkburton, Barton-on-Humber, Winterton, Barrow-on-Humber, Beverley, Driffield, Hull, and Louth. These meetings have been exceedingly well-attended, and the interest manifested has been equally gratifying. The Rev. W. Williams has been lecturing with great success in Wales. He has addressed large audiences at Llandillo, Abergelle, Conway, Mostyn collieries, Holywell, Mold, and Llanuswt. The Rev. G. W. Conder is now actively engaged in arousing Yorkshire. His meetings hitherto have exercised a powerful influence on public opinion in that part of the country. The meeting at Huddersfield was a large one, and Mr. Conder's address was vehemently cheered. A letter from Lord Goderich was read expressing his approval of the objects of the Peace movement. Speeches were delivered by William Willans, Esq., the Rev. B. Skinner, and other gentlemen. Mr. Conder has also visited Doncaster. Edward Smith, Esq., of Sheffield, presided over the meeting. The Rev. W. Hareus, and Messrs. W. and J. Clark, spoke at some length.

**ST. BARNABAS, PIMLICO.**—The following description of the activity of the church assembling at this place, taken from a daily paper, is a striking illustration of the power of Voluntaryism, and will, no doubt, be interesting to many of our readers:—"The church and college, a fine pile of buildings, with sumptuous fittings, were erected from the proceeds of offertory collections at St. Paul's, Wilton-place. It is entirely without endowment or 'surplice fees,' for, not having an ecclesiastical district, marriages are not solemnized within its walls; for baptisms nothing is taken, either for performing the rite or under the pretext of registration; and for churchings, the offerings which are directed by the rubric are left entirely to the discretion of each woman that comes to return her thanks. There are three clergymen; and a fourth, the brother of a member of Parliament, adds his gratuitous services. There are five services every Sunday; and, in all, nineteen every week, when no saints' days intervene, in which case there are one or two additional. The expenses for conducting divine worship are, therefore, much heavier, than usual. The services are always choral; and, in order to form a nucleus for the choir, eight orphan boys are maintained, clothed, and educated, free of charge. There are schools of every description; there is a dispensary, and an institution of nursing sisters, women whose business it is to nurse the sick poor; and there is, in a word, every institution usually found in parishes, besides some that are not usual. Yet the whole expense of this elaborate machinery is defrayed without the least aid from tithe or rates, or even pew-rents. The church is free to all, the first comers securing the best places. Persons of wealth are ordinarily seen worshipping by the side of men whose property would be counted in farthings. Peers of the realm have been seen sitting on the steps of the font, while working men have been comfortably ensconced in the most desirable seats; and duchesses have, ere now, contentedly disposed themselves on the stone-bench that runs round the building, while servant girls and artisans' wives have been enjoying all the advantages of a position close to the pulpit. The funds are raised by means of the offertory, and a few subscriptions for special purposes; and the amount thus realized is £1,100 or £1,200 a-year. As the church contains accommodation for only 600 or 700 persons, this is at the rate of nearly £2 per seat throughout.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, July 6.

#### PARLIAMENTARY.

The business of both Houses last night was very heavy; and our space will only allow a sketch of proceedings.

In the Lords, Earl SHAFTESBURY, in moving the re-commitment of the Juvenile Mendicancy (No. 2) Bill, drew a dismal picture of the mendicancy of the metropolis; showed its connexion with crime; and urged the importance of checking it in its juvenile rather than its matured form. In committee upon the bill, the LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD CAMPBELL, and LORD BROUGHAM, while cordially concurring in its object, made legal objections to its form. The bill was reported *pro forma*, in order that it might be referred to a select committee, and the opinion of the Poor-law Board ascertained.—Several bills were afterwards advanced another stage.

In the Commons, at the morning sitting, the Merchant Shipping Bill was considered in committee. Captain SCOBELL raised an objection, and Mr. CARDWELL was speaking in reply when the hour for adjournment arrived.

In the evening, Mr. COLLIER moved for leave to bring in a bill to transfer the testamentary jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts to the courts of common law and to the county courts. His object was that all wills with regard to which there is no dispute shall be proved in the county courts. In cases of disputed wills, where the property does not exceed £300, the dispute to be settled in the county court; where the property exceeds £300, the case to go to the common law courts, to whom, also, there should be an appeal from the inferior courts. He proposed to attach to each of the common law courts an officer to be called clerk of probate. Compensation he would limit to those who actually hold office. Proctors, they might be permitted to practise as attorneys in any court in the kingdom. For the purpose of probate, he would consolidate the metropolitan county courts into one. Lord PALMERSTON complimented Mr. Collier, assented to the introduction of his bill, made excuses for Government not having anticipated him, and promised a measure next session.

Mr. COBBETT then moved for leave to bring in a bill to limit the hours of labour of women, young persons, and children in the factories of the United Kingdom, and to provide for a more perfect inspection of the said factories. He quoted evidence of the numerous violations of the present system. His proposition was to restrict the hours of labour to ten hours a day for five days in the week, and seven hours and a half on Saturdays. In order to ensure the working of this regulation, the bill provided that the motive power in all factories should be suspended from half-past five o'clock in the evening, on the first five days in the week, until six the next morning; and on Saturdays in a similar proportion. Lord PALMERSTON did not oppose the motion, but sketched a bill of his own with a similar purpose. Lord J. MANNERS and Mr. J. W. FOX supported Mr. Cobbett.—Sir G. GREY, Mr. W. PATTEN, and Mr. LABOUCHERE, deprecated interference. Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the intended Ministerial Bill.

Mr. DISRAELI, referring to a motion on the paper conveying a censure upon the late Board of Admiralty,

asked Mr. Keating not to bring it forward at that hour—a quarter past 11.

Sir J. PAKINGTON also tried to obtain a postponement, but Lord John Russell would not fix another day. Mr. KEATING accordingly moved his resolution, and spoke till half-past one o'clock; though for the last hour he was scarcely audible. Sir J. PAKINGTON then moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. DISRAELI, considering it very improbable that the debate would ever be renewed, hoped that Sir John would not persist in his motion, but would allow the House to come to an immediate vote. Lord SEYMOUR urged that the debate should be proceeded with, and a division took place, when the motion for adjournment was lost by 95 to 79. Sir T. D. ACLAND moved the adjournment of the House. Sir B. HALL claimed time to discuss the question. Lord PALMERSTON hoped that the House would agree to adjourn the debate. Mr. DISRAELI then observed that the debate had not gone so well for gentlemen on the ministerial side; charged them with attempting to "sneak out of it;" and challenged the House to come to an immediate decision. A long and angry discussion continued, and several motions for the adjournment of the debate and the House were put and lost. Ultimately the motion of Mr. HILDYARD, that the House now adjourn, was carried by 100 to 59, at twenty minutes to 4 o'clock.

#### PASSAGE OF THE PRUTH BY A RUSSIAN ARMY.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated yesterday (the 5th), announces that the Pruth was passed at Leova by the corps destined for the occupation of Wallachia, and at Skouliany by the corps which is to invade Moldavia. General Gortschakoff was to arrive at Bucharest this day.

The French Minister of the Marine left Paris yesterday, on a tour of inspection of the Channel ports and the ports from Havre to Bordeaux. In consequence of the rumour that England will not allow her fleet to enter the Dardanelles having again been circulated on 'Change, there was a considerable rise of all the funds.

Speaking of the Emperor's manifesto, the *Times* of this morning says:—

With a full assurance in the arm of the Almighty we shall go forth to fight for the orthodox faith," are the words of this manifesto, which will resound through the empire. It is the cry of a crusade raised among a people who are still of the age of the crusaders. "It is an appeal to sentiments which no rational Government would excite, unless it is prepared to give them an amount of satisfaction which, in this instance, Russia cannot command until she has dictated terms, not only to the Porte, but to every independent State in Europe. We are assured by competent witnesses that already the feelings of the Russian public are so inflamed that at St. Petersburg the Government is blamed, not for its violence, but for its moderation, and surprise has been expressed at the artifices of language still employed to temper and qualify the published declarations of the Government.

#### THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY TAX.

A city meeting was held at Edinburgh on Monday in the Queen-street Hall to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the bill introduced into the House of Commons by her Majesty's Government for the settlement of the annuity-tax question. The Lord Provost presided, and at considerable length explained the provisions of the Government bill. Mr. Macfarlane, advocate, moved, and Mr. Adam Black seconded, a resolution, urging the immediate settlement of this long-disputed question. Ballie Morrison moved the second resolution, describing the Government measure as an equitable adjustment of the question, and proposing to petition Parliament in its favour. To this Mr. Thomas Russell moved as an amendment:—

That the meeting are of opinion that the annuity-tax should cease with the lives of the present incumbents—the amount being gradually reduced as vacancies may occur, and that a petition founded on this resolution be forwarded for presentation to the House of Commons.

Mr. Musgrove seconded the amendment. Professor Dick also moved an amendment to the effect that the meeting considered the present bill rather as perpetuating than removing the tax of which they had to complain, and they resolve to petition Parliament to limit the number of ministers to nine, and to restrict their annual salaries to £500 a year. The vote was then taken on the different amendments. That moved by Mr. Russell was put in the first instance, and (says the *Scottish Press*) negatived by a large majority. Professor Dick's was then put against the original motion, when the latter was carried by an overwhelming majority.

A correspondent informs us that the Hall was not at any time more than two-thirds full, and that the proportion in favour of Mr. Russell's amendment was about two to three. He thinks that had the meeting been held in the evening instead of at two o'clock in the afternoon, the result would have been the other way. The scheme of the Lord Provost appears to have been supported by all the Dissenting members of the Town Council.

In the absence of information as to the intention of the Scottish Voluntaries, and on the assumption that they would certainly oppose the bill, the Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association put themselves in communication with all their Parliamentary friends on Monday, when the bill stood for a second reading. They urged that it should be rejected from a conviction that the Dissenting body in Edinburgh, who have long struggled against the tax in its present shape, would not be content with a measure which only continued it in another form, and, except as to amount, afforded no relief to their consciences.



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Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

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The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a Post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1853.

## SUMMARY.

THE Emperor of Russia swerves not an inch from his original demands upon the Porte, but has reiterated them in his "ultimatissimum" in even more peremptory and menacing terms than those made use of in his circular note to foreign Powers. Scarcely have we time to contrast the mild and deferential spirit of the Sultan's reply with the overbearing language of the Czar, when intelligence arrives of his determination to "cut the Gordian knot." The order has gone forth for the Russian armies to cross the Pruth, and in all probability Moldavia is by this time occupied by the invader. This resolution has been set forth in a manifesto, the substance of which we have given elsewhere, in which the Emperor confirms the worst apprehensions of the Western Powers, and proves that he has exchanged the position of the moderate autocrat for that of the reckless fanatic. Never since the French Revolution has an appeal been published so destitute of argument, so insolent in tone, and so provocative of the worst passions of human nature. The Emperor-Pontiff proclaims a religious crusade against Turkey, and by his ostentatiously assuming to be the defender of the "orthodox faith," seems to shut the door to any mediation, whether by Austria or any other power. This extravagant violence of demeanour will probably decide the wavering councils of Austria and Prussia, and unite them with France and England in resisting the demands of the priestly autocrat. Were it not for the momentous interests involved, political, social, and commercial, we should be disposed to despair of a pacific solution of the "Turkish difficulty."

The resolution and vigorous action of the Emperor Nicholas is seen in the fact that only one day after the issue of his manifesto his armies have entered Moldavia. Such is the serious intelligence *rid Vienna*. Too peremptory to await even the regular transmission of orders, he hastens at once to secure the position of advantage which opportunity gives him.

The grave aspect of European affairs naturally directs increased attention to its bearings upon our social and commercial position. The tide of prosperity has received a sudden check—a check which will have the wholesome effect of allaying a warlike spirit, and inducing ourselves, as well as our allies, to count the cost of a European outbreak. Have we reached the last stage of a season of unequalled prosperity, and are we entering upon a period of difficulty and reverse? The inquiry is not mistimed when we find the commercial world in France and England paralyzed with rumours of war, the prospect of a late, and perhaps insufficient, harvest at home, crops across the Channel laid waste by incessant rain, wheat rising 5s. a quarter in one week at Mark-lane, and the probability of supplies from the Baltic, the Danube, and Egypt being cut off by the exigencies of the crisis. Happily, we are warranted in expecting almost boundless supplies from North America, from whence, since September last, we have received more than two million quarters of wheat.

But with clouds gathering on the horizon we find all clear and bright over head. The quarterly

revenue returns are the most favourable we have had for years. On the quarter there is a total increase of £894,644, and on the year of £1,922,954—"a fact," says the *Times*, "so great and so pleasant as to dispense with explanations or recommendations, and to speak for itself alike to the dull and the sceptical." That increase on the year is distributed as follows:—Excise, £531,195; Stamps, £474,487; Taxes, £51,345; Property-tax, £225,169; Post-office, £25,000; and Crown Lands, £172,888; while, under Miscellaneous Items we have a decrease of £143,086. In the Customs, for the quarter, we have an increase of £441,173, while, upon the whole year, there is a diminution of £57,412, owing to the suspended entries of tea and other articles promised a reduction of duty.

The conjunction of two such diverse topics as the Lord Mayor's educational gatherings and table-turning, may appear somewhat forced, but there is, nevertheless, a bond of connexion between them. For the superstitious credulity of the middle-classes, especially in explaining that singular phenomenon, does, as Professor Faraday remarks, exhibit a lamentable ignorance of elementary science. It would be well if that ignorance produced no greater evils. But when we find how little the philosophy of living is understood, how people will act in respect to their health and social position in a way that would be regarded as suicidal in their business relations, how many thousands and millions are cut off prematurely by the violation of natural laws, and the indulgence of injurious tastes; and how strangely artificial, and at variance with common sense, are many of our social maxims and fashionable habits—it is pleasing to find that science and art are being elevated to their true position in the education of man. In giving an impulse to this movement, by his judicious and princely hospitality, the Lord Mayor is earning the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen, and doing the State some service.

Returning to political topics, we note, as first in order and magnitude, the extraordinary disorganization of parties evinced in the division on the India Bill. Six years it took Earl Derby and Mr. Disraeli to construct a party out of the Protectionist secession from the supporters—the hereditary, and therefore unvarying supporters—of Sir Robert Peel. Two general elections and several Ministerial crises brought that party up to nearly a moiety of the House of Commons. In less than six months it has fallen again into dislocated fragments; the chivalrous Earl no longer finds three hundred gentlemen of England obedient to his word; and the intriguing rhetorician has of congenial supporters not enough to make a respectable minority. Still more remarkable is the direction taken by the divergent sections. Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Herries lead over a band of allies to the late detested coalition—the heir of Derby becomes the mouthpiece of five-and-twenty independent Radicals. In the presence of changes so significant as these, it seems but a bagatelle that the rumours of Lord John Russell's elevation at once to the peerage and Premiership, are revived, and with distinctness.

His lordship has long ceased to adorn the lower House, but he will, doubtless, add both to the constitutional utility and dignity of the Upper legislature. The functions of that chamber scarcely seem to commence till about this period of the session, when shoals of bills are carried up from the Commons, and despatched, not, we believe, in ill-considered haste, but with that promptitude which the smallness of the body enables it to display. The business on which their lordships have been this week engaged is not of a nature to call for remark here; with the exception of the Colonial Minister's statement on Jamaica—which we commend to attention as a fair showing of the anomalous and complicated state of things in that island.

"Eighteen years ago the province of Victoria was a savage and unknown wilderness, inhabited by a few barbarous tribes, and contributing no more to the wealth and progress of the world than it would have done if its shores had been submerged beneath the waves of the Southern Pacific. From that time to 1851 its progress was wonderfully rapid—its population had risen to 95,000 souls—its shipping inwards to 669 vessels, with a tonnage of 126,000 tons, and its revenue to £380,000—an increase, we believe,

never exceeded by any community. Now mark the difference of a single year. In 1852 the population had become 200,000, the shipping inwards 1,657 vessels, with a tonnage of 408,000 tons, and the revenue £1,577,000, of which £342,000 was raised from Customs. During the year 1851 the value of imports amounted to £1,056,000; in 1852 it increased to £4,044,000; the exports in 1851 were £1,424,000, in 1852 they had reached £7,452,000; but, taking into consideration the large amount of gold which has left the colony without being recorded, the total amount of exports is not, probably, less than £15,000,000 per annum—that is, every man, woman, and child in Victoria, produces an export to the amount of £75 per head." Thus commences a *Times* leader, suggested by the latest arrival of intelligence from Australia. But even in this magnificent array of figures, representing fast multiplying wealth in contrast with a recent blank, the whole truth is not told. The gold fields continue to render unchecked the purchase-money of all human gratifications. The Legislature vote sums for public works with patriotic and sagacious munificence. Population flows upon the shore faster than the channels for its distribution through the country can be opened up. But provisions of all kinds are enormously high-priced, and decent accommodation scarcely to be procured. Romantic as is the brief history of our southern empire, and brilliant as are its prospects, hardship must be the present lot of those who would share the golden fortune in its proximal future.

The report of two new deputations to members of the Government on objectionable measures of an ecclesiastical tendency shows the active virulence of this species of legislation. Happily, however, the danger from such meddling of Government is decreasing. Sir W. Molesworth admits nearly all the objections of Dissenters to his Burial-grounds Bill, and virtually withdraws it. Sir J. Graham takes so little pains to controvert the objections of a deputation to the Government education measure, as to give fresh assurances of its ultimate withdrawal, and of the strong impression which weighty and incontrovertible facts are making upon the minds of unprejudiced statesmen.\*

## WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

THE debate on the second reading of the India Bill came to a close on Friday morning, between two and three o'clock. The oratorical talent displayed during its somewhat tardy progress was little, if at all, inferior to any which the House of Commons has witnessed for some years past. And yet the interest excited was scarcely greater than that which might be felt at an acted discussion got up by school-boys, in which every speech is learned by heart, and the subject-matter of declamation is regarded by the audience as too heavy for temporary entertainment. The "Government-of-India question" plainly did not take. It was considered a bore. From five to ten o'clock of every one of the four or five nights which it engrossed, it all but failed to keep a House—i.e. to command the presence of forty members. It did not secure the attention of even so small an audience. Not a single ministerial speaker—not Mr. Macaulay—advanced his reputation, or sustained it, by his effort on this occasion. Sir James Graham was ponderous—Lord John Russell was solemnly inane—Sir Charles Wood barren, but garrulous—ill-informed and flippant. The Opposition scarcely excited a livelier interest. Mr. Cobden flashed strong light, but it was only upon an angle of the question. And Mr. Disraeli, although he had the advantage of a tolerably full House, and gave a clever criticism of all that had preceded him, could not rouse enthusiasm, nor stimulate desire to hear something more concerning her Majesty's 150,000,000 Indian subjects. In short, the evidence was but too abundant, various, and decisive, that the question, comprehensive and momentous as it is, is one of those about which the House of Commons, as a whole, does not care one straw. This is not, we admit, a flattering conclusion, but it is too true.

But if the debate did little credit to the House of Commons, what shall we say of the division? It would be a matter of invincible difficulty to

\* Since the above was written, we observe that Lord John Russell stated definitely, in the House of Commons, last night, that he proposed to take the second reading, but would not proceed further with the Education Bill this session.



find half a dozen members who do not, for some reason or other, condemn Sir Charles Wood's Bill—and yet the majority who voted in favour of its second reading mounted up to the almost incredible figure of 182. The votes, generally speaking, were determined by far other considerations than the merits of the question at issue. A large section of the Conservatives, for example, refused to be led into the field by a young lord of 26—the said lord being, in fact, unpopular with his party, on the ground of his too obvious leaning towards liberal opinions. The East India House members supported Ministers lest further delay should bring them a more stringent measure of reform. The thorough Ministerialists, comprehending officials, and expectant officials, voted, of course, at the word of command. As to the Independent Liberals, they were divided. Some twenty-five of them expressed their dissatisfaction with the proposals of the President of the Board of Control, by voting with Lord Stanley. But a far greater number refused to take that step—some, perhaps, in fear of a Ministerial crisis—others, on the plea that no scheme had been submitted as a substitute for that of the Government—and not a few, we suspect, from an apprehension that by giving an adverse vote, they would play into the hands of the Tory party. Possibly, they would have voted the other way, if they had known that the Opposition are even more disorganized than the Liberals. But be this as it may, the result took every one by surprise—and greatly transcended the hopes of even the indefatigable whippers-in. We verily believe they would have preferred a less overwhelming majority. It bodes no good for the Whigs. It may be the commencement of a new combination of parties which will eventually substitute Conservative for Radical allies.

The great victory of Thursday was dimmed by minor defeats on Friday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer chose to be obstinate on the subject of the Advertisement Duty. He resolved, spite of all remonstrance, to stick to his sixpence. Mr. Milner Gibson asked for total repeal. We never listened to Mr. Gladstone with more pain. He had no case—he was conscious of it—and he therefore attempted to make a show of one by importing into his speech all sorts of foreign topics. His tone was less courteous than usual—his mien more dogged and sullen. He was answered by Mr. Cobden in a style and with a severity which plainly made him wince. Dinner-hour was approaching—and a Court Ball was in prospect. Hence, signs of impatience and cries for a division. It seemed useless, under such circumstances, to protract discussion—and so the question was put. 109 to 99 decided in favour of the original terms of the resolution in preference to those proposed by Mr. Milner Gibson to be substituted for them. This done, the pleasure-seekers withdrew. But the forms of the House still offered more than one stage for further contest. Of these the Radicals, after vainly imploring the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give way, availed themselves. It was an unpremeditated *manœuvre*—but one which Mr. Gladstone's want of consideration for his own followers, provoked and justified. No sooner was their resolution taken than John Bright got up, and made one of the most powerful appeals to the Government that we have ever heard, even from him. It was so crushing, that the advocates of the knowledge taxes were cowed—attempting no reply. Another division was taken on the question that 6d. stand part of the resolution, and it went against Ministers. A third, that the cipher 0 be substituted, and again Ministers were left in a minority. The vote may yet be reversed on bringing up the report—but we will indulge a hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will at length give way.

The Succession Duties Bill is the only other topic which claims present notice—unless we mention, by the bye, that the House sits now twice a week in the morning, in addition to its evening sessions—and that, hitherto, these day-labours have been quietly given to Irish questions. The Succession Duties Bill has had to fight every inch of its way through committee, against the selfish interests of the squirearchy and the subtlety of lawyers. It is now within six clauses of the end, and will probably come out of its fiery ordeal improved rather than injured. The other measures arising out of the Budget are also making steady advances—but such is yet the mass of public business before the

House that the prorogation of Parliament is not expected before the 20th of August.

#### YOUNG ENGLAND OF THE STREETS.

THE thirty-five years of European peace threatened once again with rupture—the sword of war half-drawn from its scabbard, the signal of indefinite commotion—the Minister of a mighty empire defying banded nations to battle, in a name too holy to be lightly repeated—domestic party suddenly developing new phases—rumours of further political and personal change, stimulating to retrospect and speculation—amid these signs in the heavens above, and the earth beneath, it is certainly from no paucity of topics that we write to-day upon one which has no special timeliness beyond the circumstance that a committee of the House of Commons has just reported thereupon. Such reports are made nearly every week, printed between blue covers, and laid up for use only by professors of social science, or journalists in the annual dearth of topics. It is because we know from experience how easily themes of modest though inviting aspect are let slip,—and how many hearts it will cheer to learn that something definite is proposed forthwith to be done, with a strong hand, for remedying a great evil, and removing a grievous reproach—that we make thus prominent this week the Reformation of Juvenile Criminals.

Every one knows that there are juvenile criminals. Even when it was true to a much greater degree than now, that one-half the world lives in ignorance of the other half's mode of life, it must have been generally known that many children thieved—lived by theft—were trained to theft. But it needed a Dickens to open Fagan's den, show the schoolmaster in crime at home, and point out the marks of education by circumstance upon the young thief's body and soul, to make men realize as a terrible fact that which they had before regarded as merely a minor social nuisance. The fact is not adequately realized even yet. For nearly twenty years, imaginative men have worked it as a mine of incident and character—philanthropic men have laboured to mitigate it—political philosophers have spread it out as the material of their science, speculated upon it, legislated for it. Still, we say, the fact of the existence of a juvenile criminal class is not adequately realized—for if it were, something proportionate would have been done in regard to it; imagination more certainly leading to action than even the conviction of duty. Public sentiment has not yet risen high enough to compel the attention of ruling men. A generation of criminals has grown up since attention was first pointed, by the finger of the great fictionist, to the serpent's eggs lying thick on the sands of society. Even since that later period when Ragged Schools began to open, an army of enemies to society has grown up. The infant whose limbs were stunted with gin, but his senses prematurely sharpened by want—who was left, as soon as he could walk, to pick up food from the sweepings of shops and markets—who, when a little bigger, begged it from passers-by, or tramped with two boxes of lucifers from door to door—became instinctively a pilferer when tall enough to reach a pocket, an open window, or a counter—was used by older practitioners a year or two later (so well organized is industry of this sort); stood in the prisoner's dock before his chin reached its top rail; and has passed more of the remainder of his life in prison than out of it. Now he is twelve or fourteen, say—not yet strong enough for burglary or violence, nor old enough to be operated upon by the new system of secondary punishments; though so often in court, has probably never enjoyed trial by jury; he is simply a petty street thief—what shall be done with him?

If any be indisposed to entertain the question, from a suspicion that such a history as we have sketched is only an exceptional one, or, if true of a class, that the class is not a large one—we urge the perusal of the voluminous reports of evidence taken before the Parliamentary committee; or, if they be inaccessible, of Miss Carpenter's last published work on the subject. In the former will be found an immense collection of facts, demonstrating the existence, in every large town of England and Scotland, of a juvenile criminal class, the children of extreme poverty and vice; its increase beyond that of the general population; and the infliction of enormous loss on society in

the form of depredation and of police expenditure. In Miss Carpenter's book,\* a smaller array of facts are presented with the vividness of personal observation and benevolent interest; individual cases are narrated with a carefulness that charms away incredulity, and in the tragic dress of their native sorrowfulness; while the characteristics of whole classes are brought out with the hand of one accustomed to cautious generalization. We have before us, at this moment, on one of its pages, turned up rather by accident than design, the story of a life not yet reached to manhood:—

"My father and mother died soon after each other, when I was twelve years old. No one looked after me. At first I went about carrying gentlemen's luggage, but sometimes I could get no job, and had nothing to eat. I then began to steal; and ever since have been living chiefly by begging and stealing. I have not been out of prison a fortnight together, for three years. When out I cannot get employment. I have tried every place, but there is no one to speak for me. All the clothes that I have I got from the prison for overwork, but sometimes I am obliged to pawn them. I have two sisters; but one of them has been banished, and the other will do nothing for me. I have also a brother, but he has been banished. I have led a miserable life, but I cannot do better. I should be glad to go to sea, or anywhere that I could get a living."

Any one of our London Ragged Schools would afford half a dozen such histories as that;—and to hear them from the boys' lips, subject to the correction of the teacher or policeman, is the surest method of realizing the life to which thousands are duly born.

We return, then, to the question, What shall be done with these victims of depraved instincts and cruel circumstances? Miss Carpenter replies, Take them absolutely out of their familiar scenes; educate them in industrious habits; and develop the better portion of their nature by exerting upon them habitually the influence of Christian love. The committee of the House of Commons, after two sessions of inquiry and deliberation, recommend much the same thing, and show how it may be effected. After a compressed and formal statement of the facts of juvenile criminality, and of the existence, in other countries, of reformatory institutions, they report their resolutions:—

"7. That penal reformatory establishments ought to be instituted for the detention and correction of criminal children convicted before the magistrates or courts of justices of serious offences.

"8. That such penal reformatory establishments ought to be founded and supported entirely at the public cost, and to be under the care and inspection of the Government.

"9. That reformatory schools should be established for the education and correction of children convicted of minor offences.

"10. That such reformatory schools should be founded and supported partially by local rates, and partially by contributions from the State, and that power should be given for raising the necessary amount of local rates.

"11. That power should be given to the Government to contract with the managers of reformatory schools, founded and supported by voluntary contributions, for the care and maintenance of criminal children within such institutions.

"12. That the delinquency of children, in consequence of which they may become subjects of penal or reformatory discipline, ought not to relieve parents from their liability to maintain them.

"13. That in any legislation upon this subject, it is essential that power should be given, under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent hardship or injustice to recover from parents the whole or a portion of the cost of maintenance of their children while detained in reformatory institutions.

"14. That it is also essential that power should be given to detain children placed in such institutions so long as may be necessary for their reformation; provided always that no child be so detained after the age of 16.

"15. That the summary jurisdiction with respect to criminal children, given to magistrates by 10 and 11 Vict. c. 82, has had a beneficial tendency, as far as it has been exercised.

"16. That in addition to the discretion, which is given by that statute to any court before which a child is charged with any minor offence to dismiss such child on sureties being found for its future good behaviour, a power should be given in such cases, in default of such sureties, to send the child to a reformatory school.

"22. That it is expedient that greater facilities should be given to the guardians of different poor-law unions to combine for the purpose of establishing such district schools, and that the Government should be empowered to assist the unions willing to establish them, by partially contributing to the expense of the building.

"23. That the Ragged Schools existing in England and Scotland, and recently introduced into Ireland, especially the ragged industrial feeding schools, at present supported by voluntary subscriptions, or, as in Glasgow, by local rates, have produced beneficial effects on the children of the most destitute classes of society inhabiting large towns.

"24. That voluntary contributions have been found inadequate to supply the number of such schools at present required in the metropolis, and other cities and towns; and, therefore, they should not be excluded from the aid of the National Grant, under the distribution of the Committee of Council for Education; great care being necessary in framing the Minutes applicable to this description of schools, so as not to fetter private exertions, or to exclude men eminently qualified to fill the laborious and difficult position of teachers, by the requirement of too high an educational certificate.

"25. That in any legislation which may take place on the subjects referred to this committee, especial attention should be paid to the industrial part of the education of criminal and destitute children."

To the principle laid down in the eighth resolution we entirely assent. It is not a question of education, but of police, that is involved; and we should as soon think of resting the defence of person and property on individual householders, as of objecting to cure of criminal habits at the public expense. We should even object, as Voluntaries, to the imposition upon personal bene-

\* Juvenile Delinquents; their Condition and Treatment. London: W. and F. Cash, Bishopsgate-street Without.



violence of the defence of society from the creatures of its mal-administration. Juvenile criminals are the offspring of a vicious circle. Their parents have usually been the inmates of gaols. The children should then have been cared for by the State, to prevent their coming in turn to the gaol, to whose gates they must, of necessity, ere long come back. There are two points in the scheme above-given which have our special concurrence—viz., the stress laid on industrial training; and the charging on the parent the cost of the child's reformation—making the former, at least, a debtor to the State, and entitling it to the custody of the latter. On only one point do we feel it necessary to except. We believe the efficiency of Ragged Schools would be impaired by their participation in the Government grants. We apprehend, too, that a considerable portion of their work will be discharged by the proposed Reformatory Institutions. We are content with the expression of dissidence on this one particular. It will, probably, not appear among the clauses of the Bill into which these resolutions must be drafted to give them legislative worth. In that shape, the scheme must receive our closer scrutiny; but in its principle we so heartily agree, and of the importance of its object we have such a profound feeling, that we shall be impatient of delay in its progress to enactment.

#### CROSS READINGS ON THE NEWSPAPER DUTIES.

"We are influenced solely by fiscal considerations, in retaining these imposts," said Lord John Russell to a deputation urging the repeal of the taxes on knowledge. "The fiscal aspect of the question is not, in my opinion, the only, nor even the most important, point to be considered," said Mr. Gladstone on Friday night, attempting a reply to Mr. Bright's unanswerable speech.

This is but one of the many cross readings that we encounter in the discussions, Parliamentary and journalistic, of the newspaper duties. Except the group of pertinacious anti-knowledge-tax advocates, who have consistently demanded the repeal of all the three imposts, no one seems to know his own mind—selfish interest, as usually, blindly stumbling into quagmires of contradiction and sophistry. The *Times*, up to the moment of Mr. Gladstone's budget revelation, always exerted, not only the dead weight of its silence, but the artillery of its misrepresentation and ridicule, against the Abolitionists. Not a single ounce did it wish to have lifted from its elephantine back. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing to transfer an annual £40,000 from its expenditure to its profits, it became the unqualified eulogist of the whole scheme. When Mr. Gladstone—though obstinate as sophistical—announced his determination of lightening the supplement duty only one-half, the *Times* discovered the iniquity, the economical anomaly and immoral blunder, of "putting a penalty on our success." Day by day, it has striven to convince people that, having paid its one penny for postal privilege, it should be at liberty to circulate any number of sheets as one newspaper at the public expense; confounding, by an extraordinary effort of self-delusion or of audacity, the price of a service with the impost on a profession or luxury. The sophistry is screened by the circumstance that newspapers are described by superficial size—letters and books by weight. Let the latter rule be extended to all articles sent through the post, and there would not remain a vestige of plausibility in the argumentation of the *Times* against the halfpenny tax on double supplements.

Let the stamp duty remain as at present, if you will—but abolish the advertisement duty;—there will then be no loss to the revenue, and no premium on large newspapers as compared with small;—the taxes on knowledge will have been mitigated, and the path to their entire removal smoothed. Such is the language held by the Free Press brigade towards the Government; and we are not without hope that to-morrow will bring them an opportunity of winning as well as of resuming the fight.

#### POSTAL ANOMALIES.

The postage on a letter weighing an ounce in weight by the smallest scruple, transmitted to India *via* Marseilles, is 7s. 9d. This is probably the most expensive route in the world. Still, it is not the

weight or bulk of the mails conveyed in this direction that makes this exorbitant charge for letter postage necessary. For a copy of the *London Times*, weighing three ounces, is transmitted to India *via* Marseilles for 3d., or for only 1d. per ounce: thus, *manuscript* mail matter is charged at the rate of more than £12,000 per ton in this direction, whilst *printed* matter pays only at the rate of £150 per ton. The postal anomalies in other directions are more striking still. From the Channel Islands to the remotest of the Shetland group, changing from steamer to railway and from railway to steamer for nearly 1,000 miles, the charge on a letter weighing half an ounce is 1d. From Dover to Calais—two ports almost within sight of each other—the charge on a letter of the same weight is 1s. 3d. From the western boundary of Texas to the north-eastern boundary of the American Union, a distance of 3,000 miles, 1½d. From Dover to San Francisco, in California, *via* the United States, involving three ocean transits, each averaging 2,000 miles, besides three inland services, 1s. 2d. From Dover to Calais, a distance of less than thirty miles, one shilling and threepence for a letter weighing half an ounce! The charge on a single letter from London to New York is 1s., but from London to San Francisco, *via* New York, 1s. 2d.; leaving only 2d. for the cost of its transmission from New York to Charges, thence across the isthmus to Panama, thence by ocean steamer to San Francisco—a voyage of about fifteen days. These are some of the postal anomalies which would be removed by the establishment of a Universal Ocean Penny Postage.—*Elihu Burritt.*

#### ELECTIONS AND ELECTION PROCEEDINGS.

The report of the committee on the corrupt practices at the Plymouth election in 1852, states that a general belief was entertained in the borough that it was not illegal for an agent or candidate to obtain or promise places to previously pledged voters; that Mr. Mare and his agent in many instances obtained employment for various voters, both in the Devonport dockyard, and at his own establishment; that Mr. Churchward, his agent, obtained twenty-five dockyard appointments; and that a commission ought to issue to inquire further. The committee pointed out that the powers given by the 5th and 6th Victoria, chapter 102, are totally inadequate; and that no inquiries are effectual unless conducted on the spot, under the 15th and 16th Victoria, chapter 57.

A Commission has been prayed by both Houses to inquire into corrupt proceedings at the late election for Barnstaple. There was some opposition in the House of Lords, on the grounds that the evidence was weak. *Apropos* of this, Lord Brougham expressed a doubt whether it was really illegal for a peer to interfere at an election. Lord Campbell took the opposite view.

The contest for the County of Clare has terminated in the re-election of the two former Liberal members, and is regarded as a great popular triumph. The excitement was intense, and there was a large body of troops at Ennis to protect the polling booths. A "camp" was pitched at Sixmile-bridge on Wednesday, probably with a view of keeping fresh in the public mind the tragical occurrences which have signalized that memorable locality. Even ladies, it seems, disdained not to take share in the glories of the coming struggle. "Lady Grace Vandeleur," says the report, "in person canvassed the electors of Kilrush on Saturday, and from her ladyship's open carriage addressed a large assemblage of electors on behalf of her husband. She was enthusiastically greeted by the populace." The following is the final result of the gross poll:—

Fitzgerald .....	1,350
O'Brien .....	1,374
Vandeleur .....	1,297
Majority for O'Brien over Vandeleur ...	77
Majority for Fitzgerald over Vandeleur	53

There are three Tory candidates for Liverpool, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Horsfall, and Mr. Bramley Moore. The latter will, it is thought, on account of his local position as Chairman of the Dock Committee, his great charities, &c., be supported by some of the Liberals. Sir Henry Bulwer's health will not permit him to become a candidate. The Hon. Sir Erskine Perry, late Chief Justice of Bombay, has formally announced himself as a Liberal candidate, and comes forward with the support of Mr. Robertson Gladstone. He went on Change on Monday, and was very cordially received. The nomination takes place to-morrow.

It is stated that the three candidates for Sligo, Messrs. Sadlier, J. Hanley, of London, and Mr. Patrick Somers, intend to go to the poll. The latter is supported by Lord Palmerston, in spite of Mr. Sadlier's connexion with the Government.

In Tralee matters remain *in statu quo*. All the candidates are still in the field, and the Rev. Mr. McEnery's altar eloquence has failed to induce Messrs. Leahy and Shine Lalor to waive their pretensions in favour of the "son of O'Connell."

THE REV. MR. BARKER, the rector of Bacton, has been so affected in his mind by the murder of his housekeeper, Mrs. Steggall, that it has been deemed necessary to place him in a private asylum.

#### THE CAMP AND THE FLEET.

The manoeuvres at Chobham were resumed on Wednesday. They consisted of an attack upon an enemy on Flutter's Hill. At first the whole attacking force formed into a line nearly a mile long. Then the enemy, much shaken in his position, threatened the right of his foe, and the whole line changed: the troops retreated firing. Still the enemy pressed on with cavalry; but he was met by squares; their fire checked his pursuit; and on his retreat, down came a thundering charge of cavalry, headed by the Duke of Cambridge. The regiments deployed into line, and charged home with fixed bayonets. The fight occupied about four hours. Spectators were very numerous.

The troops turned out at an early hour on Thursday morning, and marched again to Chobham heights. Prince Albert arrived in the camp soon after, and followed the troops. About one the Queen arrived, and took up her station near the Artillery quarters to witness the spectacle. The evolutions began; Prince Albert was with the guards. But, alas! the weather, for once, did not favour her Majesty, and the rain fell with such hearty good-will, that at length the Rifles could not fire their peices—the charges were soaked. During the worst of the rain Prince Albert dismounted and sat on a pile of heather, covered with a mackintosh cloak. When the troops had retreated back to quarters, worsted in their disastrous encounter with the elements, her Majesty, the Prince, Lord Seaton, and the staff, lunched together. Thence her Majesty proceeded on foot to inspect the camp; but the rain renewed its violent proceedings, and the Royal party were forced from the field into the pavilion. Here they waited until the rain cleared off, when they returned to town.

On Saturday there was a sham battle in the vicinity of the camp. Soon after the troops had formed, Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-chief, appeared upon the ground on a white charger, accompanied by two French general officers, Count Montebello and Viscount Rial, superbly mounted, and attended by their aides-de-camp. After the manoeuvres the whole army filed before them, and the Commander-in-chief and foreign visitors afterwards lunched with Lord Seaton.

Pontoon exercises take place, occasionally, at Virginia water. A few days ago a bridge measuring 350 feet in length, and 12 feet in breadth, was formed in the course of 20 minutes over the small arm of the lake. Lord Seaton, Colonel Challoner, and several ladies, rode over this bridge. On reaching the opposite side, on a given signal, the bridge was converted into rafts, and rowed about by the men. A small raft was also blown up in the water, by the aid of a voltaic galvanic battery.

To-morrow the Spithead fleet is to be reviewed by the Queen and her royal visitors. On Saturday the fleet got under weigh, for the purpose of anchoring in the line of battle in three divisions. This evolution occupied the greater part of the day before it was satisfactorily completed. The following were the final positions taken up by each of the ships, commencing each division from the westward:—Larboard Division:—"Duke of Wellington," 131; "London," 90; "Blenheim," 60; "Ajax," 60; "Encounter," 14. Centre Division:—"Sidon," 22; "Odin," 16; "Leopard," 12; "Amphion," 34; "Banshee," 2; "High-flyer," 22. Starboard Division:—"Prince Regent," 90; "Agamemnon," 91; "Hogue," 60; "Nerbudda," 12; "Edinburgh," 58; "Imperieuse," 50. The above fleet, with the exception of the "London," "Prince Regent," and "Nerbudda," are all steamers. The "Sidon" has sprung her mainmast, and will require a new one.

It is stated that Lieutenant-General Sir Charles J. Napier, G.C.B., is to take the command of the whole of the regiments about to assemble during the present month at the camp on Chobham-common.

Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Presidency of Bombay, issued an order in May last, making some excellent alterations in the army clothing. Chief among them is the discontinuance of the leather stock; a plain shirt collar to be worn inside the jacket collar. It is also ordered that the clothes be less absurdly tight about the chest, arms, and hips.

We (*Norfolk News*) understand that between thirty and forty North Sea pilots have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to go to Spithead for the ships as soon as a telegraphic order should arrive.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES held their ninth annual meeting on Tuesday. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and in his address dwelt on the domiciliary improvement which the society and kindred institutions had already effected in the working classes, arguing that a moral improvement was its concomitant, but regretted that the French Government should be able to boast that it had taken the lead in voting £200,000 to build model lodging-houses for the labouring classes of Paris. The Report stated that the society had now in all 1,264 sets of apartments, which were all paying a remunerative interest upon the capital invested in their construction, while the health of the inmates was far above the average.

THE REV. JOHN KAY, of Londonderry, having accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church assembling in Wycliffe chapel, Warrington, Lancashire, enters on his ministry there the 17th inst.

DEATH IN A HOT-BATH.—Mr. Loynes, an old gentleman of Birmingham, has died in a hot bath at Droitwich: he turned on the hot-water tap, and seems then to have fainted, and consequently he was scalded to death.



## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

## THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

The occupation of the Danubian Principalities has been decreed by Russia. On the 26th ult., a manifesto was issued by the Emperor Nicholas, announcing the event. The following is the most important portion of that document:—

Peterhoff, June 14-26, 1853.

It is known to our faithful subjects that the defence of our faith has always been the sacred duty of our ancestors.

From the day it pleased the Almighty to place us on the throne of our fathers, the maintenance of the holy obligations, with which it is inseparably connected, has been the object of our constant care and attention; these, acting on the groundwork of the famous treaty of Kainadjir, which subsequent solemn treaties with the Ottoman Porte have fully confirmed, have ever been directed towards upholding the rights of our Church.

All our efforts to prevent the Porte from continuing in this course proved fruitless, and even the oath of the Sultan himself, solemnly given to us, was soon perfidiously broken.

Having exhausted all means of conviction, and having in vain tried all the means by which our just claims could be peaceably adjusted, we have deemed it indispensable to move our armies into the provinces on the Danube, in order that the Porte may see to what her stubbornness may lead.

But, even now, we have no intention of commencing war; in occupying those provinces, we wish to hold a sufficient pledge to guarantee for ourselves the re-establishment of our rights under any circumstances whatever.

We do not seek for conquests: Russia does not require them. We seek the justification of those rights which have been so openly violated. We are still ready to stop the movements of our troops, if the Ottoman Porte will bind itself to observe solemnly the inviolability of the Orthodox (Pravoslavna) Church. But if, through stubbornness and blindness, it desires the contrary, then, calling God to our aid, we shall leave him to decide between us, and, with a full assurance in the arm of the Almighty, we shall go forth to fight for the Orthodox faith.

It is not calculated that the passage of the Pruth could be effected before the 5th or 6th inst.

Intelligence from Constantinople, to the 20th ult., is to the following effect:—In the answer given to the ultimatum of Count Nesselrode are not inserted the following words, but which were communicated separately:—"The Turkish Ambassador, who would be prepared to leave for St. Petersburg, would explain to the Emperor of Russia the motives which have occasioned the refusal to accept it—the ultimatum." It is supposed that the proposition with reference to an Ambassador would, at all events, possess the advantage of gaining a little time. In a month more the Porte would be able to have on foot 250,000 men. M. de Bruck is most actively engaged in the work of conciliation, and in endeavouring to make his Government be accepted as a mediator. The Prince of Serbia has offered to place 45,000 men at the Sultan's disposal—15,000 for the defence of Belgrade, and 30,000 for the protection of the frontier of the principality. Forty-four vessels are being armed in the arsenal, and the Rediffs (militia) of Constantinople have been called out.

The Russian vessels of war are continually coming out of Sebastopol for the purpose of keeping a strict watch all along the shore. On the 20th a Russian frigate, the "Kalumna," advanced on a reconnoitering expedition, and proceeded to within three miles of the entrance of the Bosphorus.

The firman guaranteeing the rights and privileges of the religious communities, was read, on the 12th inst., in each of the Patriarchates in Constantinople, in the presence of the principal members of the congregation. On the following day, Monday, four metropolitans and four principal members of each of the Christian communities, delivered to Redschid Pasha an address to the Sultan, thanking him for his paternal protection of the Christians under his Government.

By order of the Emperor Napoleon, Vice-Admiral Hamelin has been appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron, in the place of Baron la Susse. It is said that this measure is caused by the delay of which Admiral la Susse was guilty in his progress to the Bay of Besika, where he arrived twenty-four hours later than the British fleet. Admiral Hamelin left Toulon on Sunday. As he is the junior of Admiral Dundas, the latter, in case of active service, would take the command of the combined fleet.

The Vienna Lloyd publishes the following opinions in a leading article:—

If Russia should incorporate the Danubian Principalities she would make an open enemy of Austria, and it is notorious that a hostile corps of 30,000 men in Transylvania would force any Russian army advancing upon Constantinople to retreat. Should a war ensue Austria would be in a fearful position. Inclination and gratitude bid her make common cause with Russia, but prudence appears to forbid this. If she cannot remain neuter, she ought, for reasons which are so obvious as not to require mention, to go with the West Powers and Germany. When Joseph II. was urged to assist Louis XVI., the husband of his unfortunate sister, he is said to have replied, "Alas! the State has no sister."

General Gyulai has left that city for St. Petersburg on a special mission, and no doubt is entertained of its being connected with the affairs of the East.

The Russian Government had despatched a courier extraordinary to Teheran, to make a special demand on the Schah of Persia. It was considered probable that the Russians would invest Balfrouch, a port on the Caspian Sea, and the entire of that portion of the coast of Mazanderan.

Shortly after the union of the English and French

fleets in Besika Bay, Admiral Dundas, with his captains, paid a visit to Admiral de la Susse, and invited him with all his commanders to a grand dinner, to be given on the 20th. The British fleet there is composed of six ships-of-the-line, seven steam frigates, and one sailing frigate. The French fleet consists of three line-of-battle-ships, three steam frigates, and three despatch steamers.

The Salina mouth of the Danube has only 7½ feet of water, although elsewhere the river is full, and at some points overflowing. Steam communication between Galatz and Constantinople is cut off. Two hundred vessels, laden with grain, are unable to get away.

It is stated that Russian agency is busy exciting discontent among the Christian population of Servia and Montenegro against Turkey, and which, it is calculated, will be still further encouraged by the passage of the Pruth by the Russians.

Seldom has public opinion in Paris been so clearly manifested as it is on the conduct of Russia, and even the Paris journal, the *Assemblée Nationale*—which, to the very last, either openly approved or refrained from censure—has abandoned its cause altogether.

The *Times* gives the following information on the two parties into which Russia is divided, which are broadly distinguished by their respective descent from the German or Baltic provinces of the empire, or from the old Muscovite stock.

A large proportion of the statesmen who have done honour to the policy of the empire belong to the former class—among them Prince Lieven, Count Nesselrode, M. de Benckendorf, M. de Meyendorff, Baron Brunow, Baron Krudener, and many others. The reigning house of Russia is itself divided by only two generations from its German origin, and the Emperor Alexander never concealed his predilection for men who strengthened his connexion with the manners and ideas of Western Europe. The Emperor Nicholas has pursued an opposite course. His policy has been to identify himself with the passions, the peculiarities, the political aspirations, and the religious fanaticism of the Muscovites, and, far more than his ministers, he has adopted the spirit which he chose to represent. His second and favourite son, the Grand Duke Constantine, has espoused the same great national party, with even greater fanaticism and intensity than the Emperor; and in both of them the cause of the Church and of the Empire finds a champion, and perhaps an instrument. It is certain that the strong ambition of this party, inflamed by religious enthusiasm and the pride of a dominant race, has for years past been directed to the present year, as the fourth centenary of the overthrow of the Greek Empire, and to Constantinople as the prize of war.

It is further stated that the advance of the army is accompanied with fresh appeals to the pride and daring of the nation.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

The news from Burmah is of the slightest; but some interest attaches to the following extract of a letter to a private friend, from Sir John Cheape, the Commander of the Bengal division of the army, dated "Promé, 19th April."

The Commissioners have been at work about the terms of peace, and though the envoy from Umerapora has not signed the treaty, which is rather a stringent one in regard to the boundary of the territory we propose to take, there is little doubt that the war is at an end, and that whatever terms we may be on for the future with the Barbarians, hostilities will not be renewed. References were made to Umerapora, and to Calcutta, on the 9th instant (April), and the negotiation is to be resumed in a month from that date; so it was agreed, and no doubt some definitive instructions will come from our Government in the meantime. After this is settled, it will remain to be arranged as to what troops are to stay here (Promé). I do not think it likely, though, that any of us will get away for some months to come.

At Calcutta the treaty was expected by the next mail.

The accounts from China are perplexing. By the last advices it appeared that the insurgents, after having captured Nankin, had been forced to evacuate that city, while they were also reported to have sustained a subsequent defeat from the Imperial army. On the present occasion, however, although no later intelligence has been brought of a positive kind, it is said that reports were prevalent at Canton on the departure of the mail that the rebel forces were hemmed in in Nankin, by which it would appear that they must have captured that place a second time; it being also stated that although they were alleged to be surrounded or besieged by the Imperialists, a subsequent impression prevailed that they had in reality been victorious.

## AUSTRALIA.

The intelligence by the "Chusan" steamer, which arrived at Singapore, is as follows:—Sydney, April 3rd; Melbourne, April 8th; and Adelaide, April 10th. The intelligence brought by the "Melbourne" steamer, which arrived at Plymouth on Friday, has been anticipated both by Overland Mail and sailing vessels, her passage having been protracted by various accidents to her machinery.

The position of all the Australian colonies, and more especially of Victoria, was most satisfactory. During the first three months of the present year upwards of 600,000 ounces of gold had been exported from Melbourne alone. Mr. Westgarth, we learn from the *Melbourne Argus* of April 7th, had presented a valuable report to the Chamber of Commerce. The following is a comparison of the colony in the years 1851 and 1852:—

	1851.	1852.
Population .....	95,000	200,000
Shipping (inwards)—vessels....	669	1,657
Ditto—tonnage .....	136,000	408,000
Imports .....	£1,056,000	£1,944,000
Exports .....	£1,424,000	£7,452,000

The total value of all the exports during the year was estimated, in round numbers, at £15,000,000—fully equal to that of California in the sixth year of her golden harvest, considerably exceeding the exports of British India, and being one-fourth of those of Great Britain herself. Eighteen years ago there was not a civilized human being residing in the colony of Victoria. In March, 1851, the population of Melbourne was 23,000—at this moment it is estimated that the city and its outskirts contain 80,000 souls.

The season at the Ovens, on the Victoria frontier, was becoming unfavourable, owing to the prevalence of floods, but the yield appears to have continued large, and at a neighbouring district, called Junberry Creek, about 40 miles from Albury, a rush is said to have taken place, in consequence of two men having averaged £30 a-day for 12 weeks, the intelligence being added that all the new comers had been equally fortunate. In each of the colonies building investments offered the greatest attractions, but the want of labourers, and the price of timber, which had risen at Melbourne to 2s. 6d. per foot, rendered undertakings of this kind almost impracticable.

It was reported that rich mines of tin ore had been discovered in Victoria by a Mr. Terry, who had forwarded specimens to England.

In all the Australian colonies the markets were nearly bare of goods, and, though large arrivals of emigrants had taken place, the labour market still showed a tendency to rise.

Sydney advices state that the recent regulations respecting the gold diggings would have to be repealed. House-rent and provisions of all descriptions were rising enormously, and the cost of living was at least double what it was some months ago. The market was very bare of goods; stores and shops being literally empty. All articles of import were in active demand, and prices ranged at an advance of from 30 to 200 per cent.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. Karnicky, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland, has returned to his post at Berne.

It has been officially announced that the Industrial Exhibition at New York will be opened on the 15th inst.

The Senate of the State of New York, on the 14th ult., passed the Maine Liquor Law, with the clause submitting it to the people, by a vote of *seventeen to thirteen*.

The Emperor of Austria has abolished the taxes paid by the clergy in those parts of his dominions, where the majority of the inhabitants belonged to the Greek Church. There are three millions of Austrian subjects professing the Greek religion.

According to the *Boston Congregationalist* there was recently a convention at Hartford of rationalists, spiritual rappers, &c., to discuss the authenticity and divine inspiration of the Bible. The attendance was scanty, and amongst those present were Messrs. H. J. Davis, Garrison, and Theodore Parker. They broke up in confusion, without passing any resolutions.

The control of Paris journalism is removed from the police, and has passed into the hands of M. Persigny, Minister of the Interior. That Minister called together the leading editors a few days ago, and informed them that the restrictions upon the press would be relaxed. Trade is suffering in France, and the prospects of the harvest are very gloomy, in consequence of the continued wet weather.

From the Cape the intelligence is of a satisfactory character. The frontier, and the tribes on the extensive borders of Cape Town colony, remain tranquil. The Gaika tribes are being located under the direction of the Governor-General. Confidence in the Government was on the increase. In the Colony the Constitution has been accepted by the great body of the colonists with lively joy and gratitude. The exceptions are few, and consist exclusively of men of English birth or extraction.

The great Memphis Convention has adjourned, after a session of four days. Over 1,000 delegates were present, and the debates were interesting. The objects contemplated by the Convention were so numerous and important that they could not all be acted on. The only finished business was the approval of the railway to the Pacific. Nothing was done in reference to the establishment of a European continental depot for cotton. The Convention adjourned to meet next year at Charleston, in South Carolina.

The severity of the Roman police has been exercised, by orders of the cardinal-vicar, upon the originator of the pretended miracle, the blood-exuding image of Christ, in the Via del Moretta. This is a young girl, a *protégée* of Princess Wolinsky, by whom she was withdrawn from a bad course of life, and placed in a house of education, where, either from fanatical excitement or a love of notoriety, she got up a story of the miracle too gross to deceive the scrutiny of the authorities.

The city of Smyrna, the second port of the Ottoman Empire, has now been for nearly four years practically in a state of siege. The inhabitants cannot go, as formerly, to spend the hot months of the summer in the neighbouring villages, nor can anybody with safety walk half an hour beyond the walls. The besieging army consists of about a score of clever desperadoes, headed by a certain "Yani Katurgi," or John the Muleteer, a sort of Rob Roy, who levies black mail on the neighbouring villages, and from the mountain heights watches the movements of the caravan or rich traveller.

Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, the historian of the Reformation, has just received the "large gold medal for Science," accompanied by a letter signed Frederick William, and dated from the palace of Sans Souci.



June 4, 1853, in which his Prussian Majesty expresses to the author "the lively interest he feels in his important work, and adds, that by sending the large medal, he desires to testify his full acknowledgment of Dr. D'Aubigné's "solid (*gediegene*) historical investigations." The medal bears on one side the head of the king, and on the other the god of light in his chariot, issuing from the sun, the horses' feet resting on the signs of the zodiac.

The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania will commence its next course of lectures on October 1. Its faculty consists of five male and two female professors—the latter regularly graduated physicians as well as the former—while the demonstrator in anatomy is also an able female physician. That many women possess extraordinary capacities for the healing art is established; that there are cases requiring medical treatment, in which they are better qualified to minister to each other's needs than men can be, is obvious.—*New York Tribune*

Havannah advices of the 14th ult. state that large numbers of slaves still continued to be landed on the island. The number of slaves imported during the present year were—in January, 640; February, 803; March, 1,820; April, 997; May, 2,007; and June (in fourteen days), 2,732. It was rumoured that General Cordova was soon to supersede General Canedo as Governor of Cuba. The famous slaver "Lady Suffolk" had arrived and landed 1,160 slaves on the south coast. She sailed from Africa with upwards of 1,300 on board, but the vessel was so crowded that they were glad to throw the sickly and dead overboard. Upwards of 100 more died while marching from the place of disembarkation to Julian Zuleta's estate. Advices from Nassau, N. P., state that a slaver had been captured a few days previous, near Key Sal, by one of her Majesty's vessels. A Spanish slaver had landed a cargo of 600 slaves near Mantanzas.

Great excitement had been produced at New Orleans by the arrest of a slave, on information given by a free negro of an intended insurrection of the black population. The prisoner was heavily armed, and, on being questioned, acknowledged that a conspiracy existed among 2,500 slaves to attack the city of New Orleans, and set it on fire at various points, which would be the signal for a general revolt on the part of the blacks against their masters throughout the country. Subsequent inquiries led to the belief that the statement was a hoax; but the authorities, nevertheless, adopted every precaution to guard against surprise, and, in addition, arrested twenty negroes on suspicion of being concerned in the plot. An Englishman, named Dyson, was also arrested on the 16th, accused of complicity. From Baltimore we learn, that a Mr. H. B. Wilson had been arrested for whipping to death a slave woman.

A MONEY-ORDER OFFICE, for issue only, has been opened at the House of Commons.

THE LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY held its annual dinner on Wednesday last at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich, Lord Brougham, the president, being in the chair. There was a larger attendance of members than usual, and amongst the visitors was Mr. Justice Parker, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

A DARING BURGLARY, WITH BRUTAL VIOLENCE, was committed on the night of the 30th ult., at Cotham Vale, near Bristol, at the house of Mr. Williams, a gentleman 85 years of age. His windows were secured by bells being attached to them, and a first attempt to obtain admission failed. The men (four in number) obtained a ladder from a hayfield at some distance, by which they obtained admission to an upper window, which was unfastened. They proceeded at once to the old man's bed-room. One of the men, his face covered with a mask, jumped on the bed, seized the old man, gagged his mouth and threatened that he would murder him if he did not at once disclose where his property was, or if he made the slightest disturbance. Mr. Williams protested that he did not keep his money on the premises, but the other men at once began rifling the house, pulling open all the cupboards and drawers, and searching every spot where they thought it likely property of any kind might be concealed; and they succeeded in possessing themselves of a gold watch, worth 20 guineas, a silver watch, and all the money the old gentleman had in his pockets. While this was going on the man with the mask stood over Mr. Williams and beat him several times with his fist on the face and head. He struggled very much, and managed to get under the bed; but the burglars seized hold of his legs and tried to pull him out, and one of them took hold of Mr. Williams's finger and bit it nearly off to make him come out. The man with the mask then beat his head against the flooring, at the same time threatening him with imprecations if he attempted to remove the bandage they had taken the precaution to place over his eyes. They ill-used him so much that he became insensible, and the villains soon after quitted the house, making their escape through the kitchen window and over the back wall. As the bandage was kept over his eyes, Mr. Williams could not give a full description of the men, but he recognised four different voices, and he said, as far as he could judge, the man with the mask was a rough fellow, but the others had the appearance of gentlemen. The thieves left behind them some articles of new wearing apparel, which it is hoped hereafter will afford a clue to their identity. The police are actively engaged in tracing the offenders, and strong hopes are entertained that they will be speedily brought to justice. Mr. Williams is in a precarious state from the fright and the consequences of the injuries sustained by a man at his advanced age.

## SLAVERY IN TRAVANCORE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of enclosing a copy of an article on "Slavery in Travancore." It appeared in the *Friend of India*—a paper which, as you are aware, stands high in public estimation both in India and England.

Living, as I do, in Travancore, in the midst of a large slave population, and being intimately acquainted with the miseries of their condition, I can testify to the correctness of the statements contained in the article, and I could make many additions to them.

Here is a field for the efforts of the friends of the slave! There are more than a quarter of a million of slaves,—more than twelve per cent.—more than one in eight of the population of Travancore are in a state of bondage; and that in a country which, except in name, is a British possession—where a representative of the British Indian Government constantly resides, whose province it is to check oppression and injustice, and urge upon the Rajah the adoption of such measures as will promote the welfare of his people; and a state over which the Governor-General of India has such control, that it requires only a stringent letter from his hand to sweep away the abomination of slavery from the country.

In 1847, the Rajah promised amelioration, yet up to the present moment nothing has been done. Those who know Travancore and its Government know that the promise meant nothing, and was only a put-off. The Dewan talks of "emancipation being too serious a question to be entered upon at present." This is the language of either ignorance or unwillingness—probably the latter. The seriousness lies all on the side of withholding emancipation. The seriousness of emancipation amounts to just this—that the slaveholders will then no longer be able to gain their former profits out of the skin, blood, and sweat of their fellow-men. If the British Resident who allowed the matter to drop in former years had been in doubt, yet wished to do his duty as a Briton and a man, he might have asked, not of those whose interest it is to uphold slavery, but of those who are impartial judges, who know well the condition of the slave, and what would be the results of emancipation; and they, to a man, would have told him that there was nothing to fear.

No relief is to be expected from the Travancore Government, and none from the present British Resident, General Cullen; and the 164,864 slaves must, therefore, look to the simple, yet necessary remedy of a letter from the Governor-General, which shall require the Rajah, within a limited period, to issue a decree giving immediate and entire emancipation to every slave in his dominions; and, if this letter be delayed, they must look to the voice of a benevolent and liberty-loving British public to call it forth. Some of the "women of England" have lately been remonstrating with their sisters in America on the subject of slavery. Will they not lift up their voice against slavery, worse than American, closely connected with themselves, the existence of which hangs upon a thread which the stroke of a pen, or the breath of strong public opinion, must break?

I close by requesting you to give my present communication, with its enclosure, a place in your pages; and also beg you to give the slaves in Travancore the help of your pen.

Believe me, very sincerely yours,

J. O. WHITEHOUSE,

Missionary of the London Missionary Society, Nagercoil, South Travancore, April 4, 1853.

In the Regulation Provinces of British India, there is a species of slavery, not sanctioned by law, but connived at by the authorities. It would appear to be rather a harsher form of pauper servitude than actual slavery. The case is widely different in some of the Tributary Provinces of Southern India, where slavery exists in a form only to be distinguished from that of North America, by the fact, that instead of food and clothing, a pittance, the maximum of which is equal to one-third the wages of a freeman, is given to the slave, and that his sufferings are not aggravated by communion with a powerful and civilized race.

In Travancore, especially, the "Paradise of the Holy," under the immediate eye of General Cullen, slavery assumes its most repulsive form. The population of that State in 1836, the date of the last census taken, amounted to 1,280,668, of whom rather more than 12 per cent., or 164,864, were slaves in every sense of the word. They are divided into four castes: Pariah, 38,625; Puliyar, 90,598; Corawar, 31,891; Pellar, 3,750. These are again divided into three classes: house slaves, private field slaves, and Government slaves. Of these, the first class, as a matter of course, are the most leniently treated; they are generally of the same caste as their masters, who purchase them in infancy, and their bondage, though hereditary, is alleviated by the prospect of freedom under certain conditions. This class, however, is much more limited than the field slaves, who, especially in the rice-growing districts, are exceedingly numerous. They are worked harder than the free labourers, receive a pittance which is barely sufficient to preserve animal life, and are frequently cruelly treated; for although the law nominally protects their persons, it is almost impossible for them, from ignorance, extreme poverty, and the intrigues of their masters, to set it in action. Even their degraded condition, however, is better than that of the Government slaves, for they are permitted to purchase their freedom. Should they, however, lose the warrant of manumission, they are at any moment liable to be seized by the agents of the Government, and again reduced to bondage, with all their descendants. It is, therefore, the custom for the sale to be made to some third party, in whom the slave can confide, and who will allow him perfect liberty,

while, by retaining the nominal rights of a master, he prevents the Government from exercising them. If a slave of this class marries a free woman, as sometimes occurs, the children are free; but if a freeman marries a slave, the children belong to the proprietor of the mother. The Government slaves, on the contrary, it would appear, cannot purchase their freedom, though, like the serfs in Russia, they are occasionally allowed permission to work for themselves, upon payment of a monthly fee. A still more frequent practice is, to let them out at a stipulated payment, and the slave masters again, illegally, sublet them, and each transfer conveys an absolute right over the slave's labour. As a matter of course, the last owner having to pay the Government tax, and the middle-man's profit, and to keep the slave alive, and to do all this where human labour is almost a drug, works his unhappy purchase as nearly to death as he dare venture. In one respect, indeed, the slave in North America is in the better position of the two; he is, at least, fed in his old age, has a roof of some kind to cover him, and may linger on for years, a mere burden upon his master's estate. In Travancore, there is no provision of the kind. The slave lives through a life of unpaid toil, on scanty food, in a hovel to which even the Bengalee hut is a mansion; and if he survives to old age, is turned out to beg of men as wretched as himself, or starve.

Various attempts have been made to abolish the system of slavery. In 1849 the Madras Government remonstrated, but in vain. Shortly after, the Travancore missionaries endeavoured to reach the Rajah, who is reputed to be a kind-hearted but liberal man, through the British Resident, and learnt, in reply, that "His Highness will ever be disposed to ameliorate, as far as may be practicable, the condition of the class referred to by the reverend gentlemen, by the introduction, from time to time, of improved regulations for their treatment. Emancipation his Highness considers to be too important a question to be entered upon at present, especially as no such measure has yet been introduced, even in the Honourable Company's territories."

A BATTALION OF THE GUARDS has, if we may credit a correspondent of the *Daily News*, been threatened with foreign service. Unusually frequent desertions and insubordination are hinted at in the report.

On the evening of the 20th, a fall of snow took place at Weston and its vicinity, between Ross and Gloucester, and two fields were completely covered; it also remained for some time on the banks and hedges on the road-side.—*Hereford Journal*.

MR. MUGGERIDGE, a member of the Court of Common Council, was on Monday elected Alderman for the Ward of Castle Baynard without opposition. The vacancy in the City Legislature will be filled by Mr. J. G. Cockerell, coal merchant, of Earl-street, Blackfriars, whose nomination is unopposed.

THE GREAT GOLD NUGGET FROM BALLARAT, weighing 134 lb. 11 oz., and valued, we believe, at about £6,000, and other specimens of Australian gold, found by Messrs. D. Evans, J. Evans, J. Lees, and W. P. Green, have been added, for present exhibition, to the interesting mineral collection, in the Great Globe building, in Leicester-square. One of the finders affectionately watches over his treasure, and will take £10,000 for his nugget.

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS.—A recent Parliamentary paper contains a return of the number of persons taken into custody in each year since 1841 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, in each city or town in the United Kingdom, having a population exceeding 10,000 souls, according to the census of 1841. From some of the smaller towns in England there are no returns; and in Scotland there are none from Glasgow until 1847, which will account for the great increase in the returns for Scotland since that year, the number of cases in Glasgow alone, according to this statement, exceeding those of the rest of Scotland together. The following is a tabular statement of the aggregate for each kingdom:—

	England.		Ireland.		Scotland.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
1841....	48,909	26,359	17,609	10,751	5,280	2,405
1842....	41,835	23,455	16,554	11,572	4,488	1,619
1843....	41,189	23,466	16,991	10,666	4,742	2,025
1844....	39,882	23,615	22,253	12,661	5,759	2,382
1845....	43,401	23,996	24,777	13,193	5,999	2,418
1846....	42,378	25,580	23,369	12,224	6,418	2,413
1847....	40,822	23,520	19,559	9,587	14,164	7,927
1848....	44,036	22,301	21,374	10,542	16,263	8,466
1849....	41,961	23,936	23,827	12,102	12,481	6,625
1850....	45,821	24,977	27,033	12,737	17,111	7,138
1851....	44,500	25,597	25,729	11,908	16,623	8,227

Mrs. STOWE, with her brother, the Rev. C. Beecher, is now in Paris. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher states in the *New York Independent*, that a certain proportion of the proceeds of the sales of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the "Key," will be appropriated to the establishment of an institution for the education of the coloured race in this country, as also will be the contributions Mrs. Stowe receives in Europe. The Duke of Sutherland, in a private letter to Dr. Lowell, of Boston, speaks in warm terms of the impression Mrs. Stow has made in private circles. He writes, that "the unaffected, simple, calm, steady manner, unmoved apparently by the novelty of scenery and society, and of all that surrounds her, is very striking; and when combined with the intelligence of which we know her mind to be full, and the qualities of heart which she happily possesses, one's admiration of her is felt to be well founded, and it gives one heartfelt satisfaction to have near us a subject for such sentiments."



## AUSTRALIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

Melbourne, February 15, 1853.

INCREASED ECCLESIASTICAL GRANT—RAILWAYS—THE REVENUE—ESCAPED CONVICTS AND TRANSPORTATION—PROPOSED GRANT OF LAND TO AN INDEPENDENT CONGREGATION—THE LAND QUESTION.

In my former communication I informed you of a proposition introduced into the Legislative Council to abolish the payments made from the public funds towards the support of public worship. This proposition was negatived by a large majority, consisting not only of the official and nominee members, but also of many of the representatives of the people. The result of the discussion was to induce the advocates of State support and admirers of the "Bourke" principle of supporting all sects—to introduce a motion for increasing the amount hitherto appropriated to that purpose.

Accordingly, a bill was introduced, whereby it was proposed to increase the amount from £6,000 to £30,000; and although some little opposition was manifested within the House, and some few well-attended public meetings were held to protest against it, the bill was finally passed into law, and has received the Royal assent from Lieutenant-Governor Latrobe. This is, undoubtedly, a great blow and discouragement to the principle of Voluntaryism, but, as I shall have presently to explain, is not the sorest it has received within the last few months.

Other questions closely affecting the future interests of these colonies have also been under discussion in the Colonial Council. Three Railway Bills have been passed, with an aggregate capital of about one million pounds, and with a Government guarantee of 50 per cent. on a definite proportion of the capital to be raised. One of these is to connect the two most important towns in the colony; viz., Melbourne and Geelong—between which places there is a large and increasing traffic, chiefly carried on by means of steamboats. These boats are making a very fine thing of it, being always well laden at high rates. When this railway is constructed, it will, no doubt, be made the course of an electric telegraph, with a probable extension to Shortland's Bluff, otherwise Port Phillip Heads—by which the merchants of Geelong and Melbourne will receive notice of the arrival of vessels many hours earlier than they now can. The other railways are—one between Melbourne and Hobson's Bay—a short line to connect the city with the beach; and the other, Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River. The latter will not only convey passengers and goods to the richest gold field, but by passing through some of the finest of the settled lands, will bring to the capital the agricultural produce and wool now sent on bullock-drays. This railway will also, by touching the Murray River, form the main internal communication with the neighbouring colony of South Australia, and its capital, Adelaide; a project being on foot to navigate the Murray with steamboats, one of which—specially constructed for the purpose—has just been received and launched. By an extension also to the north-west, it will also, in time, join Melbourne and Sydney; and thus form the grand link uniting the three capitals of the Australias.

It seems to be quite expected that the capital for these projects will readily be raised here, without recourse being had to the English money market, as there are thousands of pounds lying in the banks unemployed, and yielding no interest to the depositors.

The revenue, as might have been anticipated, has largely increased. The following shows the revenue for the September and December quarters of 1851 and 1852:—

	1851	1852	Increase	per cent.
September quarter	£53,194	£462,340	£409,145	769
December quarter	£144,349	£597,324	£452,975	314

The last quarter was at the rate of nearly £2,400,000 per annum.

The expenditure has been proportionately increased. It is instructive to remark the ease and nonchalance with which the infant council—scarcely twelve months old—voted its thousands of pounds at a time (of other people's money), as though it had been brought up to the work, and had been apprenticed to it at St. Stephen's. At the same time, there have been some remarkable exhibitions of inconsistency. At an early period of the session—before the estimates were brought on—great outcry was raised on the representative side of the House, and out of doors, about the "imbecile government," and the miserably inefficient state of the police force. Every event that could possibly be made to bear out that cry was pressed into the service; and the Executive were angrily blamed for their neglect of the lives and property of the people. Well, when the estimates are introduced they show that the authorities are unwilling any longer to subject themselves to these censures; and have, accordingly, proposed extensive additions to the police staff, and, consequently, to the police estimates. And yet they who were formerly loudest in their complaints of the insecurity of life, are the first to propose

and carry amendments to the estimates, whereby they are cut down—in some cases even below the former rates.

It cannot be denied that outrages were of frequent occurrence, and that those who put themselves in the way of attack, by being out late at night, by frequenting public-houses, or especially by foolishly exhibiting the possession of an abundance of "one pound notes," often paid dearly for their folly. But this was hardly matter for surprise, when it was remembered how near we were to the great reservoir of England's choicest villains, and the numbers who, even upon the admission of those most anxious to conceal, or, at least, palliate, the evil, had effected their escape. And this leads me to notice that the news brought by the "Melbourne" of the paragraph in the Queen's speech on opening the new Parliament, in which it is intimated that transportation to Van Dieman's Land is shortly to cease, was received here just previously to the prorogation of the Council, and was noticed in the speech of the Governor. It is evident that there is a deep and unanimous feeling of intense opposition to the present practice, and that if it had not been altered by the authorities at home, steps would have been taken here to prevent the landing of all new arrivals of convicts. As it is, a measure very offensive to the transportationists of Van Dieman's Land was passed during the recent session, entitled, "An Act to facilitate the apprehension, and prevent the introduction, into the Colony of Victoria, of offenders illegally at large." By this act it is sought to check the introduction of runaway convicts into the colony. Upon the arrival of the steamers and other vessels from Van Dieman's Land, they are boarded by officers to search for such characters, and the captain and owners are made peculiarly responsible, in the way of a fine, for the presence of any who are detected. I send with this a copy of a resolution, passed in the Council, thanking his Excellency for his ready sanction given to the bill, and supporting it against the threatened influence of Sir W. Dennison with the Home Government against it.

As a fitting comment on this question I may notice an event which has just transpired here. Two men (convicts), named Dalton and Kelly, escaped from their confinement in Van Dieman's Land. After numberless outrages there (amongst which Dalton confesses to killing about eighteen persons), they fled the island in a boat, and landed on our shores. Here their course was marked with violence and blood; but the police, though on their track, could not arrest them. Dalton came into Melbourne, and engaged a passage on board the "Northumberland" for England, in which vessel his Honour the Chief Judge also had taken a cabin—so strongly contrasted are some of the events of life! On the last night of his stay in Melbourne (as he supposed) being desirous of changing some Van Dieman's Land notes, he applied to a gold-broker for the purpose; who, without knowing him, had his suspicions excited, and, under pretence of leading him to his office, conducted him into the police-station (it being a dark night), and stated that, though he had no charge to make against him, he was yet doubtful of his character. Of course, as there was no charge laid against him, the officer could do nothing else but discharge him. But the detectives had not been idle; they had closely scrutinized his features—and, just as he had left, came to the conclusion that this was none other than the celebrated and dreaded bushranger for whom they had been in search. They followed him—brought him back, searched him, and found a large quantity of valuables—watches, chains, seals, rings, &c. &c., upon him; and, soon after, fully identified him. The next day Kelly also was taken, and these two men have been sent back to Hobart Town, heavily ironed, to take their trial for many offences committed since their escape. And yet it is the system that provides a relay of such men which Earl Grey persisted in maintaining, in spite of the indignant protest of the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of these colonies.

I have been led by this into a length of remark I did not anticipate, and must return to the subject with which I opened—the aspect of Voluntaryism. In some respects this is gloomy enough. The discouragement it has received, and to which I promised to refer, has occurred thus:—A few months since, the minister of the First Independent church, Collins-street, the Rev. A. Morrison, applied to the Government for grants of land, on which, at some future day, Independent church-buildings may be erected, in some six or eight new townships—at that time being surveyed and laid-out, preparatory to being put up to auction. Some correspondence ensued as to the nature of the holding by which they were to be held for that purpose; and upon his proposing to take them in his own name, he was informed that that could not be done unless he was put forward to represent the Independent body, and to hold the lands in trust for it—as certain recognised parties do for the other sects. In the meantime, it came to the ears of other parties that this application had been made; and the other minister in Melbourne (Mr. S. Odel) inquired of Mr. Morrison as to the truth of the rumours which had reached him, and, upon finding them confirmed, at once protested against the proceeding, on two

grounds—First, as involving the principle of State-aid to religion; and secondly, as likely to sow the seeds of discord in the very foundation and structure of these anticipated churches. The subject was brought under the notice of the Victoria Congregational Union, and, after long discussion at two protracted meetings, was condemned by all present, with the exception of the actor in the affair, Mr. Morrison.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Morrison persisted in his determination to apply for the grants, and proposed certain gentlemen (members of his own church), as trustees to receive and hold the land. Whereupon a public meeting of the Independents of the colony was called by advertisement and placard, and was numerous attended, both by members of churches and by ministers from neighbouring colonies, some of whom happened to be in town. At this meeting a resolution was passed affirming "one of the first great ecclesiastical principles of Nonconformists, as known to be the support and diffusion of the gospel by voluntary agency and contributions; and, consequently, the repudiation of Government grants of land, or money, &c.;" and a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor was adopted and numerous signed, embodying the resolutions passed, and requesting him for these reasons to refuse the applications. The petition was forwarded by his Excellency to Mr. Morrison, to give him an opportunity of replying to its statements. After a month's incubation a letter was produced, and appeared by advertisement in the public journals, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, from which I will extract one sentence to show the kind of arguments put forth by an Independent minister, Chairman of the Congregational Union of Victoria, to justify the acceptance of grants of public land.

If further, this Government is acknowledged to be Christian—if religious people in this colony desire that our Legislature should be Christian, and that the principles of Christianity should pervade every section of the community, I cannot understand why the Government here should not be permitted to be concerned for the advancement of religion.

Upon this letter being made public, another meeting was called which re-affirmed the declaratory resolution of the former meeting, and repudiated for itself and Independents generally, the principles and reasonings contained in the letter.

The upshot I believe is, that for the present, at least, the sites are refused; but I know that no efforts will be spared by Mr. Morrison and his party to obtain a revision of that decision. I have heard it stated that his church has met and passed resolutions approving of his proceedings—but their proceedings have not yet been made public. The whole affair is deeply to be lamented, and has inflicted a great blow and serious injury on Voluntaryism in these colonies.

Perhaps it may come in your way to take some notice of the matter, or if not of this in particular, at least to pen some advice and caution having specific reference to the future of this place. It is the more annoying to find such inconsistency in our midst, as the Bishop of Melbourne has expressed his opposition to State grants of money, and I think only wants a little further enlightenment and encouragement to repudiate grants of land also.

The "land question" here is attracting considerable notice, and, I doubt not, will, in the next session of the Local Legislature, be one of the principal topics of debate. It is also likely to come under the notice of the Imperial Parliament. Enclosed I send a copy of a resolution submitted to the Legislative Council on the subject, but which was burked as out of order—a resolution to refer the question to the Home Government having been come to at an earlier period of the session. W. C.

A shark, four feet long, was caught in the Clyde, near Roseneath Castle, a few days since.

ENORMOUS MAILS.—On Saturday morning, a number of boxes and bags, containing letters, arrived by the "Melbourne" from Australia. The weight of those boxes and bags was twelve and a half tons. They were, in number, thirty boxes and 217 bags.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.—The police of Manchester, to the number of 250, struck on Monday, leaving the city very inadequately protected. On the same day the whole of the dyers, dressers, and finishers of fustians, left their work (some thousands in number), and walked in procession through the streets with bands of music and banners. The dyers demand an advance of 3s. per week. The hands of many of the cotton mills are still out. In others, compromises have been effected. The claim is generally for a uniform advance and shorter hours. Many of the employers have had conferences with deputations from the men, and are determined to resist the demand. Ten of the largest firms have, however, agreed with their men. The dispute between the Southampton journeymen painters, plumbers, and glaziers, and their masters, still exists, in consequence of four of the principal employers declining to accede to the demand of the men, which is that their wages shall be increased sixpence a-day. It is expected that the men will strike. At Kidderminster the weavers are out on strike. They claim 1d. per yard advance. Their masters refuse the demand. At a public meeting of journeymen bricklayers, which took place at the National Hall, Holborn, on Monday, a resolution was unanimously carried, claiming an advance of 6d. per day, and a deputation was appointed to confer with the masters upon the subject.



## Law, Police, and Assize.

**THE WILL OF THE EARL OF BRIDGWATER.**—The descendants of John William, seventh Earl of Bridgwater, seem likely to have some trouble in consequence of a most unusual proviso in the will of that nobleman. The Earl of Bridgwater died in 1823, and devised a great portion of his vast property to Lord Alford, son of Earl Brownlow, with remainder in succession to the Egertons of Tatton, Oulton, and Malpas in Cheshire, and their heirs-male. But he annexed to the possession of the estates the condition that the possessor under the will should obtain the Marquisate or Dukedom of Bridgwater within five years, or that the property should pass to the next heir. Lord Alford became possessed of the property, and assumed the name of Egerton, in 1849, on the death of the Countess of Bridgwater. But he died in 1851 without having fulfilled the condition in the will; and his son filed a bill in Chancery against the trustees, praying that he might be declared equitable tenant in tail-male in possession. To this Mr. Charles Henry Egerton, brother of the late Lord Alford, demurred; and Lord Cranworth decided, that as the late Lord Alford had not attained to the dignity of Marquis or Duke of Bridgwater, the estates passed to Mr. Charles Henry Egerton. Against this decree the son of the late Lord Alford, John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton, has appealed to the House of Lords; and the case was in part heard last week. A great array of counsel appeared on either side. The general arguments relied on by the Solicitor-General for the appellants were, that the condition was a condition subsequent, and therefore illegal; that it was against public policy thus to tie up the estate and embarrass the Crown; that Lord Alford could not comply with the proviso, for he could not make himself Marquis or Duke of Bridgwater, and that therefore the condition could not be performed. Sir Fitzroy Kelly spoke on the same side. The arguments were resumed on Thursday; Mr. James Russell and Mr. Rolt appeared for the respondents. Ultimately, the Lord Chancellor submitted several questions to the judges for their opinion; and the judges requesting time, judgment was postponed.

**THREE CASES OF PERJURY** arising out of the elections were tried last week in the Court of Queen's Bench. Stephen Mount swore before the Chatham Election Committee, that Sir Frederick Smith had canvassed a man named Bradshaw, on the Military-road; that he promised to do all he could to get Bradshaw a pension, and in going from him gave him a sovereign or half-a-sovereign. Mount also said that Bradshaw showed him three sovereigns received from Sir Frederick Smith. It appeared from the evidence adduced, that the only atom of truth in the first statement was that Sir Frederick Smith had more than one interview with Bradshaw. But it appeared that subsequently Sir Frederick did endeavour to get Bradshaw into Greenwich Hospital, on application from the latter. The jury acquitted Mount on all the counts charged against him, except that relating to the payment of the sovereign or half-sovereign; they recommended him to mercy, on the ground that in his cross-examination before the Committee he had been led to say more than he intended. Sentence, six months' imprisonment.—Samuel Mastern was indicted for swearing before the Southampton Election Committee, that Mr. Andrews, the Mayor, bribed one John Oakley to vote for Sir Alexander Cockburn and Mr. Wilcox. The evidence against Mastern was conclusive, and Lord Campbell sentenced him to imprisonment for two years.—Warren, the keeper of a beer-shop, had deposed before the same Election Committee, that Sir Alexander Cockburn, Mr. Pocock, and a party, came into his house, drank some beer, and asked him for his vote; that Pocock told him he ought to have a license, and, pointing to Sir Alexander Cockburn, said he knew the party who could get it for him. It was admitted, that on the occasion referred to there was a good deal of conversation about the license, chiefly jocular; but yet of such a nature that Lord Campbell said he should himself have taken the words of Pocock for a hint. Mr. Sharp, an attorney, who had professionally opposed Mr. Warren's license, was of the party. He deposed that Pocock said it was a shame the house had not a license; but all the witnesses denied that anybody said—"You know the party who can get it for you." Lord Campbell interposed twice to stop the case; but Sir Frederick Thesiger thought he was bound, as the House of Commons had ordered the prosecution, to carry it on. Lord Campbell said he thought there must have been some mistake, and that Warren had not stated what he knew to be false: that was the only ground that presented itself. The jury concurred, and Warren was acquitted.

**AN UNUSUAL APPLICATION** was made to the Bow-street magistrate on Tuesday. A young man, respectably dressed, stated that he was married on the preceding morning at Islington church; he had scarcely got out of the church when his bride threw her wedding-ring in his face, declared she would not have him, and returned home to her friends. What was he to do? could he not have a summons to compel her to live with him? Mr. Hall regretted that he had no control over the young lady; and as the marriage had not been consummated, the applicant could hardly go into the Ecclesiastical Courts for the restitution of conjugal rights.

**MR. BARON ALDERSON** has been summoned by a cabman for 8d. A cab was called to the Judge's house, but it was not needed; on a subsequent day, two cabmen called, and one was paid the fare; after that another cabman demanded the fare, and as it was not paid, he obtained a summons. Baron Alderson appeared in person before the Marlborough-street

magistrate; and explained that he had resisted the second demand, as he feared otherwise, that he should have "the whole cab-rank" coming to his house in succession, each driver demanding 8d. It seems that the driver who really had a claim talked about it, and one of his roguish companions had gone to the house and got the money. The magistrate decreed the judge to pay 8d., and 2s. for the summons; but did not allow the cabman anything for loss of time.

**PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**—The magistrates are putting in force the new act for the protection of women and children in cases of assault. Mr. Hammill has sent Davison, a journeyman carpenter, to prison for six months, for savagely beating his wife: subscriptions have been sent to Worship-street for the relief of the poor woman. Mr. Ingham, the Thames Police magistrate, has condemned Asher, a Jew, to be imprisoned for two months, for assaulting his wife. Bishop, a labourer, has been committed for three months by the Marylebone magistrate, for shamefully maltreating his wife while he was drunk. There is no appeal from the decision of the magistrate in these cases.

## Court, Personal, and Political News.

Dr. Bowring has arrived in this country from China, and is staying at Exeter. He is said to look remarkably well, and is anxious to obtain a higher appointment, likely soon to be vacant, as the representative of British interests in China.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P., who has for some time past been under the care of Dr. Gully, the hydropathic physician of Malvern, has now returned to his own residence in Hampshire, much improved in health. As a matter of prudence (says the *Sheffield Independent*), it is thought better that he should not engage in Parliamentary duties this session, but every reasonable confidence is entertained by his medical advisers that he will be ready to resume his attendance in the House of Commons when Parliament shall again meet.

Prince A. Czartoryski, the descendant of the Jagellonian dynasty, Minister of Public Instruction in Poland during part of the reign of Alexander, one of the members of the Congress at Vienna; the head of the National Polish Government in 1831, and afterwards a volunteer combatant in the army under Prince Radziwill,—is now on a visit of a few weeks to London. Since 1832 he has lived in a modest retirement at Paris, ever watchful of any favourable opportunity to serve his country, and in the meanwhile doing all that lay in his power to alleviate to his poorer countrymen, without distinction of party, the privations and sorrows of exile. Under his care, and the princess, his worthy consort, several schools have been founded in Paris for the education of the children of the refugees. To the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, presided over by Lord D. C. Stuart, the prince endeavours to procure every assistance in his power. He is eighty years of age, but his intellect is undimmed.

**REGISTER! REGISTER!! REGISTER!!!**—Persons entitled to a county vote, whose names are not already on the register, must on or before the 29th of this month (July), give notice to the overseers of the township in which the property giving them a qualification is situated, of the particulars constituting their right to vote. The same must be done by county electors now on the register, who since last July have changed their place of residence. We would also remind borough electors that all poor-rates and assessed taxes, payable before the 5th January last, must be paid, or they will not be entitled to be registered in the lists about to be made. The overseers and collectors are not for this purpose compelled by law to make a demand for these rates, but non-payment will disqualify every claimant who has neglected to pay.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited the Camp on Thursday; but the rain prevented the troops from completing their evolutions, and obliged the Royal visitors to take shelter in the pavilion. The Queen did not return to town until the rain had ceased. Her Majesty gave a State ball on Friday night, at Buckingham Palace. Nearly two thousand invitations were issued; and most of the persons of distinction now in London were present. The Queen opened the ball with the Prince of Prussia, Prince Albert dancing with the Queen of Hanover. Supper was served at half-past twelve; after which dancing was resumed, and continued till two. The Queen wore a dress of white silk, with six flounces of white tulle, alternately worked in straw and green leaves. Her Majesty's head-dress was a wreath of red poppies, wheat ears, and green currants ornamented with diamonds. The Queen and Prince Albert have been at the Italian Opera, the Princess's, and the French plays; and at the Botanical Gardens in the Regent's Park. On Thursday they were present at a concert given by the Duchess of Gloucester. The Prince of Wales is convalescent, and goes to Windsor for a change of air. On Saturday there was a dinner and evening party at the Palace. The guests included the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Count Kielmansegg, the Hanoverian Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, &c. A concert followed.

The Queen and Prince Albert, according to present arrangements, will leave town on Tuesday, the 12th inst., for the purpose of honouring the Exhibition at Dublin with a visit. They will proceed *via* Holyhead.

The King and Queen of Hanover left, on Monday, for the continent, *via* Dover.

The select committee of the House of Commons upon the decimal coinage question are proceeding vigorously in their examination of witnesses. So far, the evidence is decidedly in favour of the change, the only difference of opinion being as to the details. The adoption of the decimal system is believed only to be a work of time. At the Mint, at present, they are making no other silver money but florins, which are now as numerous as halfcrowns. These, with the crowns, are being withdrawn.

It is understood that, in consequence of the great pressure of public business, Parliament will not be prorogued until after the 20th of August.

It is rumoured that Lord John Russell will, at the end of the session, be elevated (?) to the peerage, under the title of Lord Bloomsbury, and that Mr. Gladstone will succeed him as leader of the House of Commons. The early retirement of the Earl of Aberdeen is also speculated upon.

## Literature.

## THE PERIODICALS (JULY).

WE have four quarterly journals before us this month—the *Westminster*, the *Church of England Quarterly*, the *New Quarterly*, and the *Scottish Review*; illustrating, respectively, it occurs to us, the leading functions of magazine literature—discussion, representation, criticism, and advocacy.

We can scarcely err, or give offence, in describing the "mission" of the *Westminster* as distinctively that of discussing, with a bold freedom, though conscientious carefulness, the religious and social problems of the age. So regarding it, we are less surprised than a correspondent whose communication appears in another page, at the mutually antagonistic relation of two articles in the present number of the *Review*. The spirit of those articles has been sufficiently indicated by our correspondent. Two or three other papers are on current topics—"The Life of Moore," "India and its Finance," "The Turkish Empire"—and call for no special remark. But over the articles on "John Knox," "Pedigree and Heraldry," "Young Criminals," or "Balzac and his Writings," we would willingly linger, quoting passage after passage. The first-named—which we conjecture to be by the writer of the article in the January number on "Mary Tudor"—is less finely written than that admirable historiette; but, like it, displays a rare combination of analytical power with strong, generous sympathies. It is the most legible portraiture and completest vindication of the great Scotch reformer we remember anywhere to have read. It closes with this metaphorical epitome of the history of reformers and their critics:—

"The real work of the world is done by men of the Knox and Cromwell stamp. It is they who, when the old forms are worn away and will serve no longer, fuse again the rusted metal of humanity, and mould it afresh; and, by and by, when they are past away, and the metal is now cold, and can be approached without danger to limb or skin, appear the enlightened liberals with file and sand-paper, and scour off the outer roughness of the casting, and say—See what a beautiful statue we have made. Such a thing it was when we found it, and now its surface is like a mirror, we can see our own faces in every part of it."

Extremely entertaining is the second article specified above. It is characteristic of the *Westminster* at once to glorify "the sentiment of birth," and expose, with relentless accuracy, the hollowness of modern aristocratic pretence. The two short passages for which alone we can make room, illustrate this antithetic quality:—

"Anything in the way of beauty should be welcome in matters of opinion. To trace lineage—to love and record the names and actions of those without whom we could never have been, who moulded us and made us what we are, and whom the very greatest genius of us all must know to have propagated influences into his being, which must, subtly but certainly, act upon his whole conduct in the world—all this is implied in ancestry and the love of it, and is natural and good. Now, if these ancestors were the great men of the day, the leaders of armies, the heads of churches, or of less rank perhaps, yet part of the governing system—men of fair repute and positions of honour, sharing in what culture their age had to give them, and enjoying respect from the world round about? Here, the natural sentiment has something to stimulate it more; the man of such ancestry sees in each past time of his country's history a little spot of hearth-fire burning through the gloom, lighting up the dark space for him, and with a face that he knows visible by it. The great liberal, Franklin, comes over from America, on one of the most important missions of his age; he goes down to the country from which his progenitors derived their lineage, and gives to the tracing of the line of the yeomen from whom he sprang, time that might have added to science and to politics. 'Happy,' says Jean Paul, in his autobiography, 'happy is the man who can trace his lineage, ancestor by ancestor, and cover hoary time with a green mantle of youth!' A third child of the same century, and that the century of revolutions, gives testimony to the depth of the same feeling; and we find the great Jeremy Bentham showing the same love, and absolutely



meditating the purchase of certain territories, the property of the Counts of Bentheim, from whom he may have descended. So much for the mere strength and universality of the sentiment—and that not in 'barbarous' times, nor among prejudiced men."

"It is only after poring over the huge tomes of the antiquary, that one begins to understand, either how great the old nobles were, or how entirely they passed away. . . . The primal Baron, who was a member of the King's Council before any other title but earl was known in England; who had his own heralds; whose manors were to be counted by dozens; who administered justice on his own land like a prince; who was waited on at table by gentle blood—he lies away in our distant early history, as the Megatherium does in that of the world, the huge bulk of him only dimly conceivable! The wars and attainders—the fatal Roses, whose breath was as deadly as that of the flowers in Hawthorne's philosophical story, were fatal to him. Innumerable families ended in heiresses, who carried the estates to smaller men, and gave to their modern descendants the right to boast of some little of the old blood of the rulers of Europe. But the Wars of the Roses gave the finishing blow to the old style of great nobility. A modern noble may achieve considerable splendour in the upholstery way by dint of money, but it is not the splendour of power."

Besides its due share of articles on topics common to the organs of all parties—such as "University Reform," "Elementary Education," "Assyrian Discoveries"—the *Church of England* has a paper on the "Mission of Nations," eloquently written, imbued with the spirit of Christian philosophy, and of timely interest from its speculations on the tendencies of great pending events. As usual, it devotes two or three papers to phases of the great controversy with Rome—a controversy in which contemporaneous interests have to be defended chiefly on historic fields. The whole number is an instance of the highly respectable talent employed upon the journal, and its generally amicable temper.

The *New Quarterly*, as we have before remarked, precisely realizes the idea naturally suggested by the term "Review." It keeps its readers fairly abreast with the literature of the day. No one need complain that he has not time to make himself acquainted with Layard's latest exhumations, Lord John's Memoirs of Tom Moore, Kingsley's new fiction, or Alexander Smith's Poems: having invested half-a-crown in the current number of this Review, he can set himself up with knowledge and talk on all these, and many minor topics, by dipping into its pages while he is waiting for his dinner, or pleasantly prolonging his tea. It will even enable him to know as much about the Indian question as any member of either Parliamentary committee, in a few successive sittings—and to set up as an authority on that greatest question of the day, What makes the tables turn? It is an important feature of the *Review*, that, in addition to a classified analysis and criticism of books, it gives a retrospect of literary progress during the intervals of its publication. We detect an unpleasant animus in some of its criticisms in the present number; but it is impossible to say that even they are not well done.

The *Scottish Review* approaches more and more nearly to our ideal of a cheap quarterly. Though wearing on its cover an avowal of advocacy, the thing advocated is kept judiciously subordinate to general literature. We like, too, the direction of its literature—namely, to visible social ends. In the opening article of the present number, the function of authorship as a direct agent of social amelioration, is very ably contended for—and the articles that follow, on "Juvenile Delinquency," "Better Houses for the Working Classes," etc., show that the editor has surrounded himself with writers who thus understand their vocation, and are capable of fulfilling it according to that understanding. In this number, Dr. Carpenter continues his papers on the "Delirium of Intoxication,"—and, of course, *Blackwood* is taken to task, more in pity than in anger, for his recent unworthy descent on teetotal societies.

The monthlies, shouldered into small space by their bulkier brethren, require only that we touch off their more prominent features. *Blackwood*, then, be it known, compresses into vigorous narrative M. Weiss's "History of the French Protestant Refugees,"—a book, it is said, that "teems with facts that are little known, with characteristic details, and with anecdotes that cannot fail to interest and attract," which we can well believe from the abridgment furnished by the critic. Mrs. Jameson's "Legends of the Madonna," too, are treated in the lady author's own spirit—the catholic spirit of art; so much so, that the writer feels it necessary to deprecate suspicion of his Protestantism.—The *Eclectic* has a very pleasant article on "Angling

Literature;" one to be read by the side of the trout stream by other than piscatorians.—*Tait* makes room, among a capital selection of articles, grave and gay, for the thin end of the "Priest and People: a story of American life."—*Hogg's Instructor*, in its new form, is illustrated by the old names—Gilfillan and De Quincey: the former commences the portraiture of Modern British Orators—the latter, an indefinitely digressive paper on "How to write English." To the young people puzzled over, or as yet ignorant of, the last new wonder at the Zoological Gardens, we commend the article on "the Exhibition of Live Fish," as one that will at once stimulate and gratify their curiosity.—The *Christian Spectator* has an interesting paper on the "Abyssinian Christians;" and a judicious reprint of an American article on "the Glory of Nature."—The *Christian Reformer* has a good deal of information and comment on a recent "secession to Unitarianism."—The *Illustrated London Magazine* is a new and very attractive competitor in the field of light literature—light without levity, in this instance; for the editor's address professes "an earnest ambition to bear part in the struggle . . . between the cheap and worthless and the cheap and beneficial," and his contributors appear to understand and share his resolve. Certainly, in point of cheapness, the *Illustrated* starts well.

*Historical Outlines of Political Catholicism: Its Papacy—Prelacy—Priesthood—People.* London: Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

THE word *Catholicism* is used by the author of this volume as descriptive of adherence to the Church of Rome, "irrespective altogether of the claim to universality for the peculiar creed" of that church. His design is to convey "political instruction in the form of historical information;"—by the examination of the political history of the Romish Church for the last three centuries, to show that its power has everywhere "been invariably fatal to popular liberty, and subversive of national advancement." It is the work of one who has read abundantly, but who wants something of both strength of thought and literary aptness. Facts are plentiful, but are not well and effectively grouped; valuable truths are educed, but are put forward in a confused and disorderly manner; a natural and forcible eloquence is frequent, but does not save the book from becoming tedious through its great discursiveness.—The author thus states the conclusions to which, as he believes, a calm and attentive review of history connected with the Catholic priesthood will unerringly lead.

"Ever servilely devoted when weak, that clergy have been always dangerously ambitious when they fancied themselves strong. When oppressed, they have ever asserted the principles of religious equality; admitted to civil rights, they have ever advanced claims to religious ascendancy—sectarian aggrandizement. Wherever and whenever priestly dominion has attained the ascendant, rational liberty has become proportionately depressed. . . . All enterprises in which that clergy have assumed or seized the helm, have invariably drifted into the current of fatal miscarriage. Every attempt by them to revive or extend their power beyond its fitting sphere, has been signally marked by public misfortune. National honour, happiness, liberty, prosperity, always advance with the retreat of the priesthood into sanctified retirement. These pages elucidate these propositions—by recalling the crimes, follies, infatuations, vicissitudes, exclusions, indignities, remonstrances, professions and perfidies of past generations, for the instruction, the admonition of this!"

*Pulmonary Consumption, and its Treatment.* By WILLOUGHBY MARSHALL BURSLEM, M.D. London: John Churchill, Princes-street, Soho.

DR. BURSLEM makes no claim to any new discovery regarding the pathological anatomy and treatment of Tubercular consumption. He offers to his professional brethren the results of a long and varied experience, which has enabled him to pay particular regard to the history of innumerable cases, to hereditary predispositions, and to those apparently unimportant deviations from ordinary health which—especially amongst females, owing to their more complicated and delicate structure—so frequently permit the first inroads of pulmonary disease. A large number of cases is given,—general conclusions are argued,—and much valuable collateral information is supplied. A distinct feature of the book is its advocacy of the old and long-discarded treatment by *emetics*, which the author, in repeated trials, under every variety of condition and stage of the disease, has found a most valuable method; and which, used in connexion with cod-liver oil, he pronounces to be the physician's strong-hold in treating consumptive patients.

*Money: how to Get, Save, Spend, Give, Lend, and Bequeath it: being a Practical Treatise on Business.* By E. T. FREEDLEY. Revised and enlarged. London: Partridge and Oakley.

THIS book has a good taking title; but is no novel specific for success in business, or the accumulation of wealth. It contains abundance of solid information and instruction on business in general, and in its leading divisions into manufactures, agriculture, and trade—in

its legal, mercantile, social, and personal aspects—and on the habits and principles of the man of business. To this edition, Messrs. Partridge and Oakley have caused to be added an original chapter on Banks and Banking, by Mr. Macgregor, M.P.; new articles on Agriculture—more adapted to this country than those of the original American work; a chapter on Life Assurance, by Mr. Robertson, Actuary of the "Indisputable;" and another on Legal Advice, by Mr. J. M. Chamberlain. A book like this may be called the Young Man's Vade Mecum through all Departments of Business Life; and, improved as it has been in the present edition, is likely to be circulated widely, consulted daily, and found useful always.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Westminster Review.	J. Chapman.
Crimes of the House of Hapsburg.	J. Chapman.
The Bridesmaid, Count Stephen, & other Poems.	J. Chapman.
Church of England Quarterly Review.	Painter.
The New Quarterly Review.	Hookham.
Scottish Review.	Scottish Temperance League.
Eclectic Review.	Ward & Co.
The Christian Diadem. No. 1.	Ward & Co.
Evangelical Magazine.	Ward & Co.
The Teacher's Offering.	Ward & Co.
Exposure of Dr. Cahill's Reply.	Ward & Co.
The Logic of Atheism.	Ward & Co.
Lawful Strife.	Ward & Co.
Illustrated Geography.	Ward & Co.
The Child's Companion.	Religious Tract Society.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.	Blackwood.
Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.	Partridge & Oakley.
Gems of Ecclesiastical History.	Partridge & Oakley.
Lo Gesta Del Papi Novelle in Ottava Rima.	Per F. G. Urbino
Da Montava.	Partridge & Oakley.
The Tractarians and the Prayer-book.	Partridge & Oakley.
Pearson on Infidelity.	Partridge & Oakley.
Modern Atheism.	Partridge & Oakley.
Hogg's Instructor.	H. Groombridge.
Ballads and Lyrics.	H. Groombridge.
Scottish Educational and Literary Journal.	H. Groombridge.
Illustrated London Magazine.	Piper Brothers.
The Christian Reformer.	E. T. Whitfield.
National Temperance Chronicle.	W. Tweedie.
The Christian Examiner.	W. Tweedie.
Annals of Pharmacy.	W. Freeman.
Practical Suggestions on Decimal Currency.	W. Freeman.
Baptist Magazine.	Houlston & Stoneman.
Lawson's Merchant's Magazine.	Day.
Local Preachers' Magazine.	Aylott & Jones.
Missionary Record.	Oliphant & Son.
Sunday-school Teacher's Magazine.	Brett.
Christian Treasury.	Johnstone & Hunter.
Lettres d'un Anglais.	J. Thomas.
The Sexuality of Nature.	F. Pitman.
Scenes in the Life of Christ.	Smith, Elder and Co.
Cranford.	Chapman & Hall.
Tit for Tat.	W. & F. G. Cash.
Lepage's French Prompter.	E. Wilson.
Chambers' Repository.	W. & R. Chambers.
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany.	W. & R. Chambers.
Infidelity: its Cause and Cure.	G. Routledge & Co.
The Albatross; or, Voices from the Ocean.	G. Routledge & Co.
History of the Protestants of France.	G. Routledge & Co.
Politics made Easy for Englishmen.	H. C. Stevenson.
Memoir of the Rev. J. Gilbert.	Jackson & Walford.
The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare.	A. Scott.
Manual of Botany.	A. Scott.
Form of Literature.	Longman & Co.
Memorials of Theophilus Trinal.	Longman & Co.
The Eastern Question.	Longman & Co.
Dissertation on the Gospel.	W. Blackwood & Co.
Poetic Sketches.	Kelfe Brothers.
Facts and Fancies.	Simpkin, Marshall & Co.
Journal of Sacred Literature.	Blackadder.
Journal of Psychological Medicine.	Churchill.
Midland Metropolitan Magazine.	Hill.
The Australian: Practical Hints.	Eyre & Williams.

#### Facts and Facetie.

The *Melbourne Argus* is now printed by steam.

A few days ago, Mr. Peto, M.P., treated some 3,000 Sunday-school children, of Norwich, to a trip to Lowestoft.

One thousand two hundred and eighty-six tents and marquees are erected for the soldiers at Chobham.

The new Westminster-bridge is to consist of seven flat arches upon stone piers. The estimated cost of removing the old one is £15,000; of building the new one £150,000.

Messrs. Bradbury and Evans announce a new serial by Thackeray, the first number to appear "in the autumn."

By the new Assessed Taxes Bill, a tax of 12s. a year is to be levied on all dogs.

Iron sovereigns, five shilling pieces, and half-crowns, as well as iron shillings, are in circulation, and are said to be so skilfully executed as to defy every test but weighing. Some of the former are covered with as much gold as would cost 3s. They may be tested by a magnet.

Mr. Cobden is stated to have taken a lease of mines in Wales, from Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, Bart.

A mad doctor from Belfast is lecturing, in Dublin, on "the ancient religion of the carnivorous intractable Goths and Saxons revived in Protestantism. History of the Great Saxon Stomach!"

In Rotherhithe, last week, the daughter of a lighter man died of "convulsions produced by indigestible food."

Who says that poetry is a drug? A second edition of Alexander Smith's poems has been published, the first edition, of two thousand copies, having been exhausted in two months.

"Tom," said an acquaintance of his, who met him on the Wines House steps, one evening, "who did you say our friend B. married?"—"Well, he married forty thousand pounds—I forget her other name."

A writer in an American paper says that the Methodists of Virginia have so preached to the slaves about the immorality of dancing, that nearly the whole of them have forsaken "the fiddle and the bow," and taken to gambling.

Blue and Oxford mixture are by order substituted for white linen trousers for general and staff officers in the army.

A WONDERFUL CINDER.—In the Rotunda of Woolwich, amongst other curiosities, is preserved a

ORIGINAL



cinder about six cubic inches in height, the product entirely of £1 bank notes burnt in an oven built for the purpose at the close of the war. It is supposed that the quantity burnt during thirteen months amounted to 50 millions of notes.

**A WIFE FOR THE TIMES.**—The editor of the *Mountain Banner*, a North Carolina paper, says, that during his absence his wife set the type for four columns of the paper, prepared copy, read proofs, and wrote some editorials.

**TO PRESERVE EGGS FOR ONE YEAR.**—One pint of quick-lime, one pint of salt, to three gallons of water; no care is needed in putting in the eggs, as they will be right end up, and will settle just below the surface, if proportioned right.

**A HINT.**—It is not generally known, that the leaves of geraniums are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied on linen to the part, and the wound will become cicatrized in a very short time.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

There is now at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, a pair of "well-developed alligators," the largest of them measuring fully ten feet in length. They are placed in the open air, and display themselves freely on the surface, or on the bank of their pond whenever the sun shines brightly enough to tempt them from the water.

**THE LATEST MATRIMONIAL TEST.**—A young lady, a fervent believer in sympathy, moving tables, magnetism, &c., after hesitating for some time between two aspirants for her favour, discovering that when one of her admirers joined her in the experiment, the table was moved ten minutes sooner than with the other, decided on accepting the hand of the former; this proving to her satisfactorily, that there was more sympathy between them than between her and his less fortunate rival. We propose that the above young lady should have a monument—an immovable tablet recording her discovery.

A working man, in his 45th year—who has not smoked his first pipe of tobacco, writes:—"I observe in last week's *Nonconformist*, that the sum paid for duty upon tobacco in the last three years, has been £13,476,620. Taking the even £13,000,000, we have an amount of money that would have paid for the building of 65,000 houses, at £200 each; add to which the loss of the material would have furnished a sum that would have gone far towards providing the means of religious and intellectual instruction for the inhabitants of those 65,000 houses. So much for the expense of the smoke nuisance—to say nothing of the other evils connected with the filthy habit."

**AVERAGE DURATION OF LIFE.**—Professor Buchanan makes the following observations upon the average duration of life:—In the latter part of the sixteenth century, one-half of all born died under five, the average longevity of the whole population being but eighteen years. In the seventeenth, one-half the population lived over twenty-seven years. In the latter forty years, one-half exceeded thirty-two years of age. At the beginning of the present century, one-half exceeded forty years; and from 1838 to 1845, one-half exceeded forty-three. The average longevity of these successive periods had been increased from eighteen years in the sixteenth century, up to forty-three and seven-tenths by our last reports.

**"RIGHT IT AT HOME."**—The *Church and State Gazette* gives the following among a batch of stories of which an eccentric minor canon of Manchester, some five and twenty years ago, was the hero:—Occasionally, after he had despatched the marriage service for some thirty couples, a party of young men might be seen rushing up to him, some piping their eyes, some indignantly exhibiting a variety of emotions, but all in a predicament similar to that of Master Slender and Dr. Caius, who were each of them on the point of marrying "a great lubberly boy." "Please, sir (several voices might be heard at the same time), I've gotten th' wrong wench!—I'm wed to th' wrong lass!" "Well, well, my lads (was the invariable reply, in the genuine Manchester vernacular), reet it a whom! reet it a whom!"

**DECAYED TEETH.**—Mr. James Batson, of Airride, says, "Gum copal, when dissolved in chloroform, forms an excellent compound for stuffing the holes of decayed teeth. I have used it frequently, and the benefits my patients have received from it have been truly astonishing. The application is simple and easy. I clean out the hole, and moisten a little piece of cotton with the solution; I introduce this into the decayed part, and in every instance the relief has been almost instantaneous. The chloroform removes the pain, and the gum copal resists the action of the saliva; and as the application is so agreeable, those who may labour under this dreadful malady would do well to make a trial of it."—*New York Sun*.

**AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.**—Count Marcellus, a friend and follower of Chateaubriand, has lately given an amusing account of a delicate *embarras* in which he once found himself at a London party. A lady, introduced to him as "Lady Parker," begged him to satisfy her curiosity about Lady Hester Stanhope. After his narrative, she said, "This information is not in accordance with what a traveller relates who has seen Lady Hester before you—I allude to Mr. Bruce." "At this name," says the Count, "there escaped from me a sarcastic smile; and with the heedlessness of my age, unpardonable in a grave diplomatist, I explained that Mr. Bruce might be accused and convicted of partiality in his narrative, for that Oriental chronicler pretended that he had remained for a long time attached to the car of the Queen of the Desert. 'What do you dare to say?' cried Lady Parker, roughly rising as if she would flee from my revelations, 'Mr. Bruce is my husband!' However, she resealed herself, while I inwardly cursed what I thought an exclusively Continental custom, in which a woman takes from a man in marrying him everything except his name." "Mr. Bruce" was then introduced to the author; and a new embarrassment presented itself to the diplomatist—as he turned out to be the gentleman of that name who, with the late Lord Donoughmore (Captain Hutchinson), and Sir Robert Wilson, had aided in the escape of Lavalette.

**HOW TO CHOOSE A DOMESTIC.**—Housekeeping is not so full of sunshine and rose-coloured bliss as many imagine. It is hardly possible to get along without cooks, scullions, and chambermaids; and what with their

waste, wages, wittels, and impudence, says Aunt Sally, they are plaguy drawbacks on domestic peace and comforts. Old Peppergrass was the "customer for discriminating between the useful and the careless. Peppergrass sent word to the registrar-office that he wanted a good girl for general housework. About the time he expected an applicant, he laid a broom down in the yard, near the gate. Presently a girl comes up to the gate, opens it, and strolls up to the house; the broom being immediately in the path, Miss Betsy strides over it. The old man was on the watch, and the first salute the girl got was, "I don't want you." The girl sloped, and suddenly another bullet-headed Nancy appears. Seeing the broom in her way, she gives it a kick, and waddles up to the house. "You won't suit me, that's certain, Miss Mopsy!" bawls Peppergrass. She disappeared in a hurry; and finally a third appears, opens the gate, and coming into the yard, she carefully closes the gate behind her, and walks up—the broom is still in the path; this she picks up, and carries along to the house, where she deposits it alongside the woodshed. Before the girl could explain her business there, Peppergrass bawls out, "Yes, yes, come in, you'll suit me." And she did; for that girl lived with Peppergrass seven years, and only quitted him to go housekeeping on her own hook; and a capital wife she made. Peppergrass was right.—*American paper*.

## BIRTHS.

April 25, at the Union Chapel-house, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. T. BOAZ, LL.D., of a son.

June 27, at Angel-terrace, St. Peter's-street, Islington, the wife of Mr. S. M. PARTRIDGE, of Paternoster-row, of a daughter.

July 1, at Roundhay, the lady of O. WILLIAMS, Jun., Esq., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

June 23, at St. Peter's, Brighton, THOMAS, eldest son of T. ROUTLEDGE, Esq., of Denmark-hill, to MATILDA, widow of the late A. L. STEINHOFF, Esq., of Camberwell-grove.

June 27, at the Independent Chapel, Ashton, in Mackerfield, by the Rev. F. C. DOWTHWAITE, Mr. DAVID CAMPBELL, of Ashton, formerly of the parish of Fearn, Forfarshire, Scotland, to Miss ELLEN BIRCHALL, of Ashton.

June 28, at Buckland Chapel, Portsea, by the Rev. A. Jones, Mr. C. DEWEY, of Tipnor, to Miss E. SAINSBURY, of Landport.

June 28, at Kingston Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. W. Cattle, W. R. TODD, Jun., Esq., merchant, to ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of J. M. STOKES, Esq., merchant and shipowner, all of Hull.

June 28, at the Dover-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. C. PIKE, Mr. H. McEVoy, Hall-street, Birmingham, to JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. J. HARVEY, Market-place, Leicester; also, at the same time and place, Mr. G. PIKE, of New-street, Birmingham, to MARY, second daughter of Mr. HARVEY.

June 28, at St. George's, Hanover-square, JOHN MORGAN EDWARDS, youngest son of the late HUMPHREY ROWLANDS JONES, Esq., of Garthmyl, Montgomeryshire, to HARRIET, eldest daughter of Sir W. CLAY, Bart., M.P., of 17, Hertford-street, Mayfair, and Fulwell-lodge, Twickenham.

June 29, at the Tabernacle Chapel, Tabernacle-walk, by the Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A., Mr. D. JONES, son of Mr. Jones, builder, Cardiganshire, Wales, to Mrs. DUTTON, widow of the late Mr. H. DUTTON, tea-dealer, Upper Whitecross-street, Finsbury.

June 29, at Holloway Chapel, by the Rev. A. J. MORRIS, Mr. RICHARD LUTTON, of Bread-street, Chapside, to LOUISA, only daughter of the Rev. W. DEERING, of Leytonstone.

June 30, at the Independent Chapel, Peterborough, by the Rev. J. LYON, the uncle of the bride, Mr. W. H. FITZGER BUCHHELL, architect, of Lowestoft, to Miss E. WEST, of Peterborough.

July 2, at Buckingham Chapel, Clifton, by the Rev. R. MORRIS, JOHN ALLEN, Jun., Esq., of Burnham, Somerset, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the Rev. W. T. CROSS, of Clifton.

July 2, at Kennington Chapel, Escher-street, by the Rev. W. LEASK, Mr. SAMUEL FUZZECOTT, of Oxford-street, to Miss SARAH NICHOLLS, of Kennington. This being the first marriage in this chapel, the minister, at the close of the ceremony, presented to the bride a beautiful and elegant copy of the Bible, accompanying the gift with a short address.

## DEATHS.

June 21, at Addlestone, Surrey, in the 30th year of his age, WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq., youngest son of the late T. CHAMBERS, Esq., of Hertford.

June 21, at Great Melton, Norfolk, Mr. THOMAS BARKER. The deceased was born on the shortest day, 1753, and died on the longest day, 1853, wanting only six months to complete his hundredth year.

June 21, at Bury, aged 45 years, FRANCES, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. R. THORNBURN, M.A., Bury, and only daughter of the late James Ray, Esq., Whitworth, Rochdale.

June 26, at 14, residence, Kingsland, after an illness of a few hours, GEORGE STORT, Esq., aged 63.

June 26, at Bury, Mr. H. COCKTON, of that town, aged 45, author of "Valentine Vox," "Sylvester Sound," and other works.

June 28, at Gosford-house, East Lothian, the Earl of WEMYSS and MARCH.

June 28, at Islington, ELIZA MARY HADLOW, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. J. E. Hadlow, of Ashford, in Kent, aged 39. Her end was peace.

June 28, at Christ Church, Oxford, in his 73rd year, GODFREY FAUSSETT, D.D., of Heppington, Kent, Margaret Professor of Divinity, and Canon of Christ Church.

June 28, at Abbey House, Waterford, Ireland, JOHN HUSLER, Esq., Stowe, merchant, and railway contractor of Westwood, near Leeds, and for thirty-one years a valued member of the Baptist Church, Bramley.

July 3, after a few hours' illness, ROBERT TAYLOR RICHARDS, eldest son of the Rev. G. RICHARDS, Independent minister, Howden, Yorkshire.

**CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.**—At a general meeting of this company, on Monday, at the London Tavern, the directors were authorized to raise £250,000 by the issue of new shares of £5 each. The total capital of the company is a little over £700,000. Mr. Lang, M.P., the chairman, said he believed that the expenditure at present amounted to about £490,000. He read a report from Sir J. Paxton on the state of the works, from which it appeared that the accident which occurred at the west transept on Wednesday last, in consequence of the scaffold having been blown down by the storm, involved a loss on the contractor of about £2,000. The damage had been made good, and the works generally were progressing favourably. The external would be completed before the end of the year, and they would have the winter to finish up the interior, so that they had no doubt whatever that the building would be opened to the public on the first of May. As to the letting of the spare room in the building, he was informed by Mr. Belcher that the whole of the space would be let in a few months, and that he (Mr. Belcher) was confident that £100,000 would be received for space in the building during the first year.

JUNE was distinguished for its great cloudiness and humidity; for many days the sun was not seen, and the nights were unusually dark and cloudy, especially about the time of the solstice.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

There has been a serious fall in the price of Consols in consequence of the unfavourable news from St. Petersburg. On Friday there was a fall of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. On Saturday, on the intelligence being received of the determination of the Emperor of Russia to occupy the Danubian Principalities, the Funds declined  $\frac{1}{2}$ . On Monday, however, on the receipt of more favourable accounts from the Paris Bourse, prices somewhat rallied. To-day Consols are heavy and bargains are stayed. The Government Broker made his first investment in Reduced, on account of the National Debt, at 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and this stock at present stands at 98 $\frac{1}{2}$  98 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Consols were first quoted, buyers, at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$  97 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and although there was subsequently a quotation at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ , they are now firm at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$  97 $\frac{1}{2}$  ex div. for the 19th. New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cents. are 100 $\frac{1}{2}$  101; Bank Stock 228 $\frac{1}{2}$  229 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; India Bonds, 25s. 30s.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. 5s. prem.

Close attention is paid to the continued remittances of gold to Paris in rather large amounts; but uneasiness on this point is in a great measure removed by the purchases of grain on French account. In the Corn-market, the demand on Wednesday, which, added to previous purchases, were believed to have amounted to about 100,000 quarters, caused an advance of from 1s. to 2s. The advance since yesterday week has been 4s. or 5s. per quarter.

There have been numerous arrivals of the precious metals during the past week, and the total value is about £937,000, of which about £720,000 is in gold from Australia. The exports of specie and bullion have been to the extent of about £180,000 only, which consequently gives an excess of imports over exports of £757,000.

The prices of Foreign securities have sympathized with the fall in the English market, and the leading descriptions present a decline.

There has been a stronger feeling of buoyancy in the Share market, and prices generally have been well maintained, with but few exceptions. Bristol and Exeter were 10s. higher to-day. Great Northern recovered £1 from the fall of yesterday. Great Westerns were actively dealt in between 87 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ . London and Brighton between 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 104; North Westerns, 114 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Midlands, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; South Easterns, 5s. higher; Lancaster and Carlisle dropped £3.

The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week are all satisfactory, the influence of the threatened outrage on the part of Russia being manifested simply in preventing the increase of prosperity that would otherwise have been observable. At Manchester the markets have shown much firmness, the unfavourable effect of the advices from India and China, and of the uncertainty of the Levant trade being fully counteracted, as regards prices, by the extensive strikes among the operatives, which are now extending to Manchester. At Birmingham the reduction resolved upon by the ironmasters is only what was anticipated, and an improved business is now looked for at the more settled rates that will prevail. In the woollen districts there is continued steadiness. At Nottingham the present period is unusually a dull one, but prospects are in every way healthy. In the Irish linen market there has been increased activity, large foreign orders, and general employment.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week show a slight decrease. They have comprised, altogether, ten vessels—four to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 2,511 tons; four to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 1,910 tons; one to Hobart Town, of 608 tons; and one to Adelaide, of 554 tons. Their total capacity was, consequently, 5,583 tons. The shipments of manufactures and ordinary merchandise have rather diminished, and rates of freight show a further tendency to decline.

## The Gazette.

Friday, July 1, 1853.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1853.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued .....	32,194,885	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities....	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	18,175,731
		Silver Bullion.....	19,154
	£32,194,885		£32,194,885

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital.	14,553,000	Government Securities — (including	
Reserve .....	3,116,211	Dead Weight Annuity) .....	13,118,010
Public Deposits (including Exchequer,		Other Securities....	13,705,389
Savings Banks, Commissioners of		Notes .....	9,563,325
National Debt, and Div. Accounts. . .	5,532,123	Gold and Silver Coin	470,404
Other Deposits .....	12,332,410		
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,323,394		
	£36,857,128		£36,857,128

Dated the 30th day of June, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

## BANKRUPTS.

BRADSHAW, WILLIAM, Birmingham, victualler, July 12, August 9: solicitors, Mr. Rushworth, Birmingham; and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.



GARAGAN, CHARLES, Paddington-green, coach builder, July 8, August 10: solicitors, Messrs. May and Sweetland, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

GIBBONS, JAMES HARPER, Wood-street, Cheapside, City, straw-hat warehouseman, July 11, August 10: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry.

GRAY, JAMES, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, currier, July 13, August 9: solicitors, Mr. Thomas, Walsall; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

HARRIS, EPHRAIM, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, pawn-broker, July 13, August 9: solicitors, Mr. Reece, Birmingham; and Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol.

JONES, WILLIAM, Kentish-buildings, Southwark, and Rood-lane, City, hop merchant, July 9, August 13: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.

LOCKETT, JAMES GARNETT, Manchester, merchant, July 12, August 1: solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

MORRIS, OWEN, Plymouth, Devonshire, bootmaker, July 11, August 1: solicitor, Mr. Elworthy, Plymouth.

WALLACE, JOHN, Gordon's Hotel, Covent-garden, merchant tailor, July 9, August 12: solicitor, Mr. Murrrough, New Inn, Strand.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

DOUGALL, JOHN, Glasgow, smith, July 7 and 28.  
REID, FRANCIS, Glasgow, merchant, July 5 and 26.  
REID, JOHN, Wilton, Hawick, merchant, July 6 and 29.

## DIVIDENDS.

Powell Charles Blackett, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, lodging-house-keeper, second div. of 1s. 8d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Tuesday—Hanibal Sandys, sen., Crane-court, Fleet-street, scrivener, fourth div. of 8 1-5d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Tuesday—Joseph Alfred Riches, Halesworth, Sussex, maltster, second div. of 9d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Tuesday—Chas. Massey Darby, Regent-street, printer, first div. of 3s. 8d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Andrew Burn, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, and Caroline-place, Pancras-vale, tailor, second div. of 1s. 9d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-st., any Wednesday—Edw. Blakely, Conduit-st., Regent-st., and Norwich, linen draper, first div. of 7s. 6d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—George Trant, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, ironmonger, first div. of 5s.; at Mr. Herniman's, Exeter, any Tuesday or Friday—Matthew Brickdale, Taunton, Somersetshire, banker, further div. of 2s.; at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter, any Tuesday—John Brindley Boon, Burslem, Staffordshire, woollen draper, first div. of 4d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday—Charles Marsh Adams and Charles Warren, Shrewsbury and Market Drayton, Salop, bankers, second div. of 7d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday—Charles Marsh Adams, Shrewsbury and Market Drayton, Salop, banker, second div. of 2s. 5d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday—Charles Warren, Shrewsbury and Market Drayton, Salop, banker, fourth div. of 6d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday.

Tuesday, July 5.

## BANKRUPTS.

DANNY, JOHN, Wellington, grocer, July 18 and August 6: solicitor, Mr. Slaney, Birmingham.

DEERY, WILLIAM, Jun., Wolverhampton, brickmaker, July 26 and August 9: solicitor, Mr. Hayes, Wolverhampton.

EOAN, CHARLES JOHN, High-row, Knightsbridge, ironmonger, July 12 and August 19: solicitor, Mr. Atkinson, Bedford-row.

FRANKS, GEORGE, Blackfriars-road, surgeon, July 20 and August 11: solicitors, Messrs. Sice and Robinson, Parish-street, Southwark.

PICKERING, WILLIAM, Piccadilly, bookseller, July 20 and August 11: solicitors, Messrs. Walker, Grant, and Co., King's-road, Gray's Inn.

THOMSON, FREDERICK HALE, late of Berners-street, Oxford-street, July 15 and August 26: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Sons, Bedford-row.

VIVIAN, JOHN ROBINS, Cheapside, dealer in mining shares, and Stonehouse, Devonshire, coal merchant, July 12 and August 19: solicitors, Messrs. Hancock and Sharp, Tokenhouse-yard.

## DIVIDENDS.

R. Temple, Bridley, Norfolk, grocer, first div. of 6s. 8d., any Monday, at Mr. Canaan's, Aldermanbury—N. Pearce, Silver-street, stationer, first div. of 1s. 1d., Thursday, July 7, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—E. Whitmore, J. Wells, J. Wells, Jun., and F. Whitmore, Lombard-street, bankers, ninth div. of 8d., on Thursday, July 7, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—J. Dawson, Northfleet, Mitre-court-chambers, Temple, and Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, shipowner, second div. of 3d., Thursday, July 7, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—G. Kebble, Hurst, Berkshire, farmer, first div. of 2s. 6d., on Thursday, July 7, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—W. Wymark, Mitley, Essex, wharfinger, first div. of 3s., on Thursday, July 7, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—J. Wheeler, Scarborough, wine merchant, first div. of 2s., any day except Saturday, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—H. Warren and Co., Brotherton, glass manufacturers, first div. of 6d., any day except Saturday, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—J. Mitchell, Horton, worsted spinner, first div. of 15s. 6d., on the separate estate, any day except Saturday, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—J. McClintock, Barnsley, linen manufacturer, first div. of 1s., any day except Saturday, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.

## Markets.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 4.

From our own grazing districts there was a decided increase in the arrival of Beasts, the general quality of which was good. Notwithstanding that the weather was unfavourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade—arising from the large number of both town and country buyers in attendance—ruled steady, and last Monday's prices were fairly supported. A few very superior Scots realized 4s. 8d., but the general top figure for Beef was 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. The numbers of Sheep were seasonably good, but their general condition was by no means prime. On the whole, the Mutton trade was firm, and last week's quotations were maintained. The top figure for the best old Downs was 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. Lambs—the supply of which was by no means extensive—were in fair request at full prices. Prime small Calves moved off steadily at fully previous rates. Inferior Calves were dull, and 2d. per 8lbs. lower than last week. The sale for Pigs was in a very inactive state, at late currencies.

## Per 8lbs. to sink the offals.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior Beasts . . . 3 2 3 4	Prime coarse Sheep 4 2 4 6
Second quality do. 3 6 3 8	Prime South Down 4 8 4 10
Prime large Oxen 3 10 4 2	Large coarse Calves 3 10 4 4
Prime Scots, &c. . . 4 4 4 6	Prime small do. . . 4 6 5 0
Inferior Sheep . . . 3 4 3 8	Large Hogs . . . 3 4 3 8
Second quality do. 3 10 4 0	Neat small Porkers 3 10 4 4
Lambs . . . . . 5 0 6 4	

Suckling Calves, 21s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 20s. to 25s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 4.—Since our last report, the supplies of each kind of meat on sale here have been seasonably extensive. The demand is tolerably active, and prices are well supported.

## Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior Beef . . . 2 10 3 2	Inferior Mutton . . 3 2 3 8
Middling do. . . 3 4 . . 3 6	Middling do. . . 3 10 . . 4 2
Prime large do. . . 3 6 . . 3 8	Prime do. . . 4 . . 4 4
Prime small do. . . 3 10 . . 4 0	Veal . . . . . 3 10 . . 4 10
Large Pork . . . 3 4 . . 3 8	Small Pork . . . 3 10 . . 4 4
Lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.	

MARK-LANE, Monday, July 4.

We had a very small show of English Wheat this morning, and the finest dry samples sold readily at 3s. to 4s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. Fine Foreign and Granary likewise met

with buyers at 2s. to 3s. per quarter higher than on Monday last. Floating cargoes held at high rates, which checked business. Flour 1s. to 2s. per barrel, and 3s. per sack dearer. The millers advanced the top price of Flour 3s. per sack. Barley 1s., and Beans and Peas 1s. to 2s. dearer. The arrivals of Oats being short, the fine samples realized 6d. to 1s. higher prices than on Monday last. Linseed Cakes fully as dear.

BRITISH.	s.	s.	FOREIGN.	s.	s.
Wheat—			Dantzic . . . . .	54	58
Essex, Suffolk, and			Do. high mixed . . .	58	62
Kent, Red (new) 46 to 52			Pomeranian, Red . .	42	54
Ditto (old) . . . . . 52	56		Uckermark . . . . .	50	52
Ditto White . . . . . 52	58		Rostock and Meck-		
Lincol., Norfolk, &			lenburgh . . . . .	42	54
Yorkshire Red. 44 . . 52			Danish red . . . . .	48	50
Northumberland and			Ditto, White . . . . .	50	52
Scotch, White. . . . . 48	52		Holstein . . . . .	50	52
Rye . . . . . 30 . . 32			East Friesland . . .	46	50
Barley grinding and			Belgian and French		
distilling . . . . . 25	28		red . . . . .	48	50
Do. extra malting . . .	32	34	Ditto, White . . . . .	50	52
Scotch . . . . . 25	30		Italian Red . . . . .	48	50
Malt, Ordinary . . . . .	—	—	Ditto, White . . . . .	52	54
Pale . . . . . 52	56		Archangel and Riga	42	45
Peas, Grey . . . . . 38	40		Polish Odessa . . .	42	44
Maple . . . . . 40	42		Marianopoli & Ber-		
White . . . . . 40	42		dianski . . . . .	46	50
Boilers (new) . . . . .	44	46	Taganrog (hard) . .	40	42
Beans, Large . . . . .	36	38	Egyptian . . . . .	36	38
Tick . . . . . 36	38		American U.S. red .	43	50
Harrow (new) . . . . .	36	38	Ditto, White . . . . .	50	52
Do. (old) . . . . . 40	43		Gekasseo . . . . .	54	56
Pigeon (old) . . . . .	42	44	Rye (n. n. l.) . . . .	20	32
Oats—			Barley—		
Lincol. and York feed 19	22		Danish . . . . .	24	26
Do. Poland & Pot. 23	24		Saal . . . . .	26	28
Berwick & Scotch. 22	25		East Friesland . . .	21	22
Scotch feed . . . . .	21	24	Egyptian . . . . .	20	21
Irish feed and black 20	21		Danube . . . . .	21	22
Ditto, Potato . . . . .	23	25	Peas, White . . . . .	38	40
Linseed . . . . . 50	54		Boilers . . . . .	40	42
Rapeseed, Essex, new,			Beans, Horse (new) .	36	38
£23 to £26 per last			Pigeon . . . . .	40	42
Caraway Seed, Essex,			Egyptian . . . . .	32	33
new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.			Oats—		
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton			Swedish . . . . .	20	21
Linseed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton			Petersburg & Riga	21	22
Flour per Sack, of 280 lbs.			Flour—		
Ship . . . . . 34	37		U.S., per 196 lbs. . .	22	27
Town . . . . . 42	45		French, per 280 lbs.	38	40
Tares, winter, 4s. 6d. to 5s. bush					

PROVISIONS.—LONDON, Monday, July 4.—Irish Butter last week was in better demand. An advance of 1s. to 2s. was realized on all descriptions. The market ended firm. Sales could have been effected for August and September shipment, at 83s. to 84s. for Cork, and 70s. to 80s. for Limerick; holders, however, were not anxious to sell. There was also more doing in Foreign. Nearly all cleared off. Prices ruled at from 68s. to 72s. for French, up to 92s. for the best Dutch. Bacon continues in limited request; prices are a shade lower; the consumption does not go on so well as was anticipated; we still think it must improve shortly. Hams move slowly at late rates. Lard is flat, without change in value.

## PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &amp;c.

Friesland . . . per cwt.	86 to 88	Donble Gloucester,	s. s.
Kiel . . . . .	82 to 86	per cwt. . . . .	66 to 72
Dorset (new) . . . . .	96	Single . . . . .	60 to 70
Ditto (middling) . . . .	—	York Hams (new) . .	84 to 94
Carlton (new) . . . . .	78 to 82	Westmoreland . . . .	80 to 90
Waterford, do. . . . .	74 to 80	Irish . . . . .	70 to 80
Cork, do. . . . .	76 to 82	American, do. . . . .	—
Limerick, do. . . . .	74 to 80	Wiltshire Bacon	—
Sligo . . . . .	74 to 82	(green) . . . . .	70 to 76
Fresh, per doz. 10s. 6d. 11s. 6d.		Waterford Bacon . . .	68 to 70
Cheshire Cheese, per		Hamburg, do. . . . .	—
cwt. . . . .	66 to 80	American, do. . . . .	—
Cheddar, do. . . . .	66 to 86		

BREAD.—The prices of Wheat Bread in the Metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and Household do., 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 4.—The few old Potatoes on sale in these markets since Monday last have been mostly disposed of to the cowkeepers, at from 20s. to 50s. per ton. New ones are in fair average supply, and steady request, at from 10s. to 22s. per cwt. Last week's imports were large, viz., 39 baskets from Oporto, 66 from Havre, 1,679 from Dunkirk, and 15,600 from Rotterdam.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 4.—The reports from the plantations are, upon the whole, more favourable to the prospects of the grower. Our market is slow, at some reduction in value.

Mid and East Kents . . . . .	130s. to 168s.
West of Kents . . . . .	120s. to 135s.
Sussex . . . . .	112s. to 130s.

SEEDS, Monday, July 4.—The Seed market was thinly attended. There were a few inquiries for Trefoil, without leading to business—the terms asked and those offered being rather wide apart. In other articles nothing of interest transpired.

## HAY, FRIDAY, July 1.—At per load of 63 trusses.

Meadow Hay . . . .	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Clover . . . . .	65s. to 88s.	65s. to 90s.	63s. to 88s.
Straw . . . . .	80s. 110s.	80s. 108s.	80s. 110s.
	27s. 34s.	27s. 31s.	27s. 32s.

HIDES AND SKINS, SATURDAY, July 2.—There has been rather more doing in Hides and Skins this week, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. The supplies brought forward have been seasonably good.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.....	s. d.	s. d.	
Ditto 64 72 lbs.....	0 2	0 0	23 per
Ditto 72 80 lbs.....	0 3	0 3	"
Ditto 80 88 lbs.....	0 3	0 3	"
Ditto 88 96 lbs.....	0 3	0 4	"
Horse Hides .....	0 0	6 0	each
Calf Skins, light .....	1 0	3 0	"
Ditto full .....	5 6	0 0	"
Shearlings .....	1 6	1 9	"
Lambs .....	2 0	3 6	"

WOOL, CITY, Monday, July 4.—The market has been rather dull. The next public sales will commence on the 14th inst., and will probably last six weeks. There are at present 40,000 bales here, but it is expected 15,000 bales more will arrive in time to be included. The imports of Wool into London last week were 15,886 bales, of which 8,018 bales were from Port Phillip, 2,045 from Van Diemen's Land, 1,441 from Port Fairy, 1,437 from Sydney, 840 from Bombay, 321 from the Cape of Good Hope, 945 from South Australia, and the rest from Odessa, &c.

TALLOW, Monday, July 4.—Our market continues very brisk, and prices are still advancing. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 53s., and for delivery during the last three months, 53s. 6d. to 54s. Town Tallow is worth 49s. 6d. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 10d. per 8 lbs.

COAL MARKET, Monday, July 4.—A firm market at the rates of Friday's sale.—Stewart's, 17s.; Hetton's, 17s.; Kelloe, 16s. 3d.; Adalades, 16s. 6d.; Wylam, 15s. 6d.; Eden, 16s.; Belmont, 16s.; Richmond, 15s. 9d.; Hartley's, 16s. 6d.—Fresh arrivals, 169.

## PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, JULY 5.

STOAR.—The market has been rather dull, and the amount of business done below the usual average, but holders have been firm, and last week's prices were supported. 1000 hds. West India sold, about half of which were in public sale: Barbadoes, 31s. to 39s.; Demerara, 31s. 6d. to 39s.; 4, 00 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, about half bought in, the remainder sold at 7s. to 10s. 3-0 bags Bengal sold at 35s. 6d. to 38s.; and 300 bags Madras at 3 s. to 31s. The refined market firm: Brown lumps, 4s. 6d.; grocery, 46s. to 48s.

COFFEES.—300 casks and 600 bags plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, and went off without spirit; the fine qualities at previous rates, other descriptions scarcely supported them—52s. 6d. to 70s. 6d. Native Ceylon withdrawn at 47s. 6d. Three cargoes of Rio artoat are reported sold since Friday.

TEA.—The public sale declared for to-morrow (Wednesday) has partly suspended business to-day by private contract.

RICE.—4,000 bags Madras sold freely in public sale, at a slight advance, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

TALLOW has advanced 3d., and quoted, firm at 53s. 3d.

In other articles no material alteration.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—The market closed very firmly, and, compared with the currency of Friday, prices of American, from 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, were light, but other sorts were without change. The demand for Bowed and Mobiles, from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, for export, continues good. The sales amounted to 8,000 bales, 1,500 for export, and 1,000 on speculation, and comprised 150 Egyptian, 6d. to 7 1/2d.; and 30 Surats, 3 1/2d. to 4 1/2d. Imports since Thursday, 60,000 bales.

MANCHESTER, July 5.—There has been to-day a heavy business in cloth for the home trade, but as regards India qualities there has been very little doing. There has not been much activity in the market for cotton yarns, but prices are very firm, and spinners are unwilling to take very heavy contracts. Indian yarns are heavy. Common forty shillings have sold with difficulty at 9 1/2d., but good qualities of the same number at 10 1/2d. can be obtained with difficulty either by home manufacturers or for export to India. With regard to cloth there has been a heavy business for the home trade, but great flatness as regards Indian qualities. The sales of yarn and cloth for shipping to the continent have gone off moderately, at full prices. There has been an increase of strikes to some extent, and some young people commenced rioting, on Monday evening, at the mill of Messrs. Turnbull, which had been closed against the work people. A considerable number of windows were broken, and the rioters probably calculated on impunity in consequence of knowing that the police force was itself considerably weakened by a strike. Application was made to the C division of police for protection, but the strength of this portion of the force was so impaired, that in reality it could afford no efficient aid, and intimation of the disturbances had to be sent to the Town Hall, whence instructions were sent to a body of the B division to march to Messrs. Turnbull's mill. The riot, which had never presented a very serious aspect, was then soon quelled. With the labour market in this condition, producers are of course cautious of parting with their goods at less than their fullest possible value.

[Advertisement].—SUMMER DRESSES.—BANKRUPTCY OF MR. E. BLAKELEY, SILK MERCHANT AND SHAWL MANUFACTURER TO HER MAJESTY.—In addition to the rich Silks and Shawls in Mr. Blakeley's Stock recently purchased and now selling off by Messrs. Atkinson and Co., of 69 to 75, Westminster-bridge-road, there are about 2,000 pieces of beautiful French Muslins, Bareges, and Norwich Lustras, all quite new, first-class goods, worth from 21d. to 4s. per yard. These are now being sold by Messrs. Atkinson and Co. at less than a quarter of their value; that is, from 6d. to 1s. 3d. Ladies are respectfully recommended to inspect these goods, in order that their extent, quality, and cheapness may be duly appreciated.

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## WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.—Weekly

Issues for JULY, 1853.

- July 2.—No. 283.—Onesimus.  
 " 9.—No. 284.—Happiness; where found.  
 " 16.—No. 285.—The Candle.  
 " 23.—No. 286.—Indie, the Ethiopian.  
 " 30.—No. 287.—Railway Speed.

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## NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, July 2, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£503,287 2 7	£6,042 19 2	£509,330 1 9
Shares issued.	57,106	862	57,968

## VALID SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

9,341, 33,536, 4,947, 26,229, 29,620, 35,460, 28,750, 32,731, 49,540, 40,531, 50,331, 50,064, 15,361, 8,490, 31,528, 30,070, 46,508, 4,504, 55,847, 47,014, 47,015, 47,016, 47,017, 47,018, 47,019, 47,020, 47,021, 47,022, 47,023, 43,191, 6,479, 38,351, 56,782, 21,234, 39,827, 19,442, 45,373, 56,474, 51,431, 54,499, 37,799, 37,800, 41,171, 33,232, 5,885, 37,918, 34,076, 42,977, 38,961, 30,788, 31,786, 30,787, 31,788, 30,789, 45,207, 30,089, 40,031, 23,801, 38,638, 44,786, 33,264, 33,265, 48,795.

The shares numbered 13,024, 49,071, 26,292, 44,161, 43,617, 30,559, and 2,863 were also drawn, but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing. Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the Office, or by post, gratis.

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possesses singularly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the Human Hair, and when every other specific has failed.

This celebrated Oil is now universally acknowledged to be the cheapest, and superior to all other preparations, for the Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—strengthens weak Hair—produces a thick and luxuriant growth—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy to the latest period of human life. Its operation in cases of baldness is peculiarly active; and in the growth of Whiskers, Eyebrows, and Mustaches, it is also unfailing in its stimulative operation. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful Head of Hair, and rendering the use of the fine-comb unnecessary. In dressing the hair, nothing can equal its effect, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, producing beautifully-flowing curls, and imparting a transcendent lustre. A small Pamphlet accompanies each bottle of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, wherein important hints and advice will be found on the Culture of the Hair in Infancy, and on its preservation and beauty through the several stages of human life. Its invaluable properties have obtained the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy throughout Europe; while the high esteem in which it is universally held, with numerous Testimonials (open for inspection at the Proprietors') constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; or family bottles (equal to four small), at 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s.

On the wrapper of each bottle are the words, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, in two lines.—Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London, and all Chemists and Perfumers.

## RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

## THE MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER

TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

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A descriptive circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body two inches below the hips, to the manufacturer.

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&c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary Stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s.

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MATTRESSES are equal to horse hair, and only half the price. Attention is respectfully invited to the following testimonial from the "Jurors' Reports," Great Exhibition, page 601:—

"The use of TRELOAR'S Cocoa-nut Fibre for bedding presents many advantages—it never becomes knotty or hard, it does not harbour vermin, and is not affected by variation of climate; it is, moreover, recommended by the great cheapness at which it is produced."

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TO those under a course of Sarsaparilla this COCOA will be found an excellent beverage, instead of tea or coffee (which decidedly excite the nervous system, and prevent medicine, particularly Sarsaparilla, from having its desired effect). Invalids with weak stomachs will receive more benefit from this pure Cocoa than any preparation, being made with true Cocoa Nibs, combined with pure Sarsaparilla, and rendered more palatable.

In Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., or 3 lbs. for 4s.

To prevent fraud, HENRY HIDES has caused his name to be put upon each packet, and without which none is genuine, and to imitate which is felony.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, and by the Proprietor, at his LABORATORY, 10, HUNGERFORD-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

## SARSAPARILLA.

IT is asserted by many eminent Medical Men, that there is no Medicine in the Materia Medica comparable to Sarsaparilla for recruiting the debilitated constitution, restoring the tone of the stomach, improving the general state of the system, and by its continued use removing various morbid symptoms ascribed to a deranged condition of the fluids—such as eruptions on the skin, ulcerations, scorbutic and cutaneous diseases, and rheumatic pains, operating as a general and complete purifier of the blood—BUTLER'S "COMPOUND CONCENTRATED DECOCTION, or FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA," is the original of the now numerous preparations of the kind, and is extensively prescribed by Medical Practitioners; it is most carefully prepared (from the finest Jamaica Sarsaparilla imported) at a low temperature, so as to preserve entirely the virtues of the root in their most efficient and concentrated form. A pint bottle is equal to four quarts of the ordinary preparation.

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THE most surprising, efficacious, and elegant preparation ever introduced for the growth of Hair, Whiskers, &c., is ROSALIE COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAL.

Thousands who were once bald, have now splendid heads of natural hair; and a still greater number who were once utterly destitute of Beard or Whiskers, have now these attributes of manhood in attractive luxuriance. Numerous similarly-named imitations have been from time to time put forth, accompanied by a list of testimonials, each and all as spurious as the article they represent. Persons who have been thus deceived, will find that the genuine article has no parallel in the growth, curling, and general improvement of the Hair, Whiskers, &c., as also checking greyness. For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.—In Pots and Bottles, 2s. each, with full directions, through all Druggists and Perfumers, or sent free on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by ROSALIE COUPELLE, British and Foreign Perfumery Establishment, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

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The inventors think it would be superfluous in this address to say more than that the Medical Faculty have, for years past, used and recommended this dietetic article for the cure of Affections of the Liver, Kidneys, and Digestive Organs: the symptoms of which are exhibited in forms more familiarly known as Bile, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Pulmonary Consumption, Calculous Affections, Jaundice, Constipation of the Bowels, or Habitual Costiveness, Cutaneous Affections, or Diseases of the Skin, Bilious Fevers, Nervous Affections, Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, or Debility of the Stomach, together with other functional derangements. In promoting a healthy secretion of bile, &c., it may be employed with great advantage.

Families and others will find this a most wholesome and agreeable beverage for daily use; and one which, from its valuable detergent and purifying properties, cannot ultimately fail to supply the place of the ordinary domestic beverages—tea and coffee.

This important invention has received the approbation and patronage of the most eminent members of the Medical Profession; amongst whom, for example, the following few may be mentioned; viz. Drs. Babbington, Blundell, Brodie, Bryant, Conquest, Dunn, Elliotson, Hall, Jephson, Johnson, Key, Marsden, Morton, Pardo, Philip, Prout, Roberts, Roots, Sigmund, Williams, Yeoman, &c.

Sold in Tin Canisters at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; and may be had, with printed directions, at most Druggists, Medicine Warehouses, and Tea Dealers, or direct from

BUTLER &amp; HARDING, 4, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

For Shipping it will be found an excellent article, and its cooling, purifying, and detergent properties, render it a most valuable beverage for the Indies, or other warm or Continental climates.

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## OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S

## GREAT AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

THIS celebrated Medicine was originally discovered in the year 1835, and is the only genuine Townsend's Sarsaparilla in England or America.

With nearly FIFTY YEARS' TRIAL on the most inveterate Chronic Maladies, it has proved itself a medicine of unexampled virtue and value to mankind. Composed as it is of all the rarest roots, herbs, flowers, buds, and seeds of plants that grow on American soil, with Sarsaparilla as the base, it holds in combination a greater amount of medicinal virtue than any other Medicine known to the world.

Its design is to act upon the blood, and, through that upon all the organs and tissues of the system. It has been so prepared, that it partakes very much of the gastric juice of the stomach, and does, in consequence, enter directly into the VITAL CURRENT, thus creating

## NEW, PURE, AND RICH BLOOD.

It has a specific action also upon the Secretions and Excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system all humours, impure particles, and effete matter, through the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and skin—a power possessed by no other Medicine. It wonderfully aids weak, impaired, or debilitated organs, invigorates the nervous system, tones up and strengthens the digestive apparatus, and imparts new life and energy to all the functions of the body.

The great value of this Medicine is, that it strengthens and builds up the system, while it eradicates disease. Acting specifically upon the blood, and, through that, upon all the organs and tissues of the body, this Sarsaparilla neutralizes the sharp, biting acids of the system, destroys and removes all peccant humours and virulent substances from the blood, which cause Blotches, Pimples, gross Eruptions of all kinds on the face, neck, and breast; removes sourness of the stomach, heartburn, and flatulence; allays inflammation of the bowels, lungs, and kidneys; and completely sweeps out of the body corruptions, infections, and diseases. It is a

## GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE,

having saved the lives of more than 40,000 females during the past ten years. In spinal and nervous complaints, pain in the loins, headaches, mental depression, costiveness, and general debility, pain/ul, suppressed, or excessive menses, which produce the most distressing and weakening condition of the system, this Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy.

It is truly and pre-eminently the "afflicted woman's friend," and is especially adapted to the diseases peculiar to her sex.

## GREAT RESULTS.

The success which has attended the administration of this Sarsaparilla has given the greatest satisfaction to all classes of persons. In cases of

## SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND HABIT OF THE SYSTEM,

it has been eminently successful. Hundreds of cases have been cured where the entire surface of the body was covered with scales or scabs, sores under the arms, gatherings in the ears, inflamed and suppurating eyelids, swollen glands, or with long-standing ulcers, fever sores, fistula, and decay of the bones. There is no kind of preparation known which is so well calculated to remove every disease arising from an impure state of the blood as the "Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla."

A greater variety of complaints arise from diseased liver than from any other organ. Dyspepsia, indigestion, sour, weak, and irritable stomach, pains in the head, headache, lassitude, and general debility, diarrhoea, jaundice, eruptions of the skin, &c., are some of the difficulties arising from a diseased liver, cured by the Sarsaparilla.

It is also equally efficacious in cases of rheumatism and gout. Several very severe cases have already been reported to us since we have been in London, as being entirely cured.

By cleansing the stomach and the bowels, purifying the stream of life, correcting the secretions, expelling all morbid virulent matter from the body, this Sarsaparilla checks all tendencies to disease, and confers on all who use it the most beneficial results.

In the spring, it is used to purify the blood of morbid matter, the stomach of bile, and to correct all the secretions.

In the summer, it keeps up an equilibrium of the circulation, opens the pores of the skin, and promotes the insensible perspiration, whereby all the worn-out, impure particles, and poisonous humours of the blood are eliminated from the body.

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The SECOND ANNUAL MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, at RADLEY'S HOTEL, New Bridge-street; the Chair to be taken at SIX o'clock. The Public are invited to attend.

## ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, and ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

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This Company issues Policies to cover the risks of every description of Fire and Life Assurance, and has recently added "A WORKING MAN'S BRANCH," to meet the peculiar exigencies of the industrial classes. It also embraces in its operations:—

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**THE** limited Consumption of Chocolate in England has arisen chiefly from the difficulty of procuring Chocolate of the best quality, and from the want of knowledge to prepare it properly for the table. French manufacturers are prohibited by Government from using deleterious ingredients; hence their superiority, and the universal consumption of Chocolate in that country.

By the Jurors' report (Class 29), it is shown that the best producing Cocoa countries export the choice of their produce for the markets of France, the high differential duties obliging English manufacturers to be contented with the inferior products of Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, &c. This, and the practice of adulteration in England, arising principally from competition and low prices, have, until recently, conferred upon France the monopoly of supplying the world with the different preparations of Chocolate.

In 1850 the Paris Chocolate Company was established for supplying the British public with genuine unadulterated Chocolate, manufactured in strict accordance with the French system, but at considerably lower prices, by saving the import duty of 6d. per lb., and other charges, thus placing their superior articles of food and beverage within the reach of all classes of consumers. In their competition with the manufacturers of all nations, the Company obtained an unrivalled distinction, and the Jurors' report pronounces their productions "fully equal to those of France."

As an evidence that genuine Chocolate, when attainable and properly prepared, is highly appreciated by the English people, it will be sufficient to refer to the fact, that during the Great Exhibition of 1851, the consumption of the Company's Exhibition Prize Chocolate in the Central Refreshment Court exceeded that of Tea or Coffee. And it is now almost universally recommended by the Medical Profession as more conducive to health than any other vegetable production which enters into the human dietary.

**THE BREAKFAST CHOCOLATES**, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. tablets, plain, from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per lb.; with vanilla, from 3s. to 6s. per lb., are now very generally substituted for Tea and Coffee, to both of which it is so decidedly superior in wholesome and nutritious qualities. A Chocolatier, manufactured after the most approved Parisian model, will be presented to every purchaser of a 14lb box of tablets; and consumers of smaller quantities may obtain the same at cost price, 2s. 9d.

**HONEY CHOCOLATES**, a combination of the purest heather Honey with the mildest French Cocoa, in Pots, 14 lb. each, highly recommended as a confection or breakfast preparation, is universally acknowledged to be the best article of soluble Chocolate ever introduced in England, is an excellent substitute for butter, and no nursery should be without it. To invalids it is an inestimable boon.

**THE CHOCOLATE BONBONS**, which this Company have had the honour of supplying to the most distinguished families in the Kingdom, by whom they have been pronounced an unrivalled dessert.

**FANCY CHOCOLATES**, in Medallions, Railway Pastilles, Penny Sticks, Statuettes, Cigars, &c. **CHOCOLATE POWDER**, loose and in packet, at 1s. per lb. and upwards.

**FRENCH SYRUPS**, in bottles, from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. each, prepared from the choicest fruits and, when mixed with cold water, form an anti-alcoholic drink not to be surpassed; peculiarly adapted for evening and juvenile parties, and extensively used with Puddings, for flavouring Jellies, Creams, &c.

**CHOCOLATE BONBONS**, in fancy boxes, 1s., 1s. 3d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. each. French conserves, in fancy boxes, 6d. each.

Travellers by sea or land, who need a portable supply of the most sustaining food and beverage, will find the above articles invaluable, as they require no preparation, and are warranted to keep good in any climate.

As several unprincipled houses are attempting to palm off their inferior goods by imitating the Company's packages, consumers are particularly requested to observe the name and address on each packet, and to purchase only of the Company's regularly appointed agents, lists of whom will be frequently published in all the principal London and Provincial Papers, and Bradshaw's Railway Guides.—Agents wanted for vacant towns.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the principal Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists in the Kingdom.

## CHOCOLATE MILLS, ISLEWORTH.

Wholesale Depot—35, PUDDING-LANE, CITY. West-End Depot—221, REGENT-STREET.

Post-office orders, and applications for Agencies, to be addressed to

SAMUEL SANDERS, Wholesale Depot.

## CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

## ADVANTAGES.

**EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.**—The Assured can reside in any part of Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and in most parts of North and South America, without extra charge.

## MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, the Assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability—thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems.

The Assurance Fund already invested amounts to £250,000, and the Income exceeds £136,000 per annum.

**CREDIT SYSTEM.**—On Policies for the whole of Life, one half of the Annual Premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the Policy, or may be paid off at any time.

**LOANS.**—Loans are advanced on Policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

**BONUSES.**—Five Bonuses have been declared; at the last in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the Policies, producing a Bonus varying with the different ages from 24 to 65 per cent. on the Premiums paid during the five years, or from £5 to £12 10s. per cent. on the Sum Assured.

**PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.**—Policies participate in the Profits in proportion to the number and amount of the Premiums paid between every division, so that if only one year's Premium be received prior to the Books being closed for any division, the Policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next Division on the 30th June, 1856, therefore those who effect Policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of Profits over later assurers.

**APPLICATION OF BONUSES.**—The next and future Bonuses may either be received in Cash, or applied at the option of the assured any other way.

**NON-PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.**—Assurances may be effected for a Fixed Sum at considerably reduced rates, and the Premiums for term Policies are lower than at most other Safe Offices.

**PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.**—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death, and all Policies are Indisputable except in cases of fraud.

**INVALID LIVES** may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

POLICIES are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life from £50 to £10,000.

PREMIUMS may be paid yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, and if the payment of any Premium be omitted from any cause, the Policy can be revived within fourteen Months.

The Accounts and Balance Sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the Assured, or of Persons desirous to assure.

Tables of Rates and forms of Proposal, can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.



# THE ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £100,000. With power to increase to One Million.

TRUSTEES.  
Sir HENRY WINSTON BARRON, Bart., 23, Cork Street; and Barron Court, Waterford.  
DAVID BIRRELL, Esq., Oxford Street and Dundermine.

Col. LOTHIAN S. DICKSON, 10, Stanhope Terrace, Hyde Park.  
ISAAC SALT, Esq., Malda-hill.

DIRECTORS.  
Mr HENRY WINSTON BARRON, Bart., Chairman.  
Col. LOTHIAN S. DICKSON, Deputy Chairman.  
ADOLPHUS BAKER, Esq., Cosser Street, Borough, and Brixton.  
DAVID BIRRELL, Esq., Oxford Street and Dundermine.  
THOMAS HOUGHTON BURRELL, Esq., London Bridge.  
WILLIAM COURT, Esq., Great Pulteney Street, and St. Briavell's, Gloucestershire.

Capt. J. BISHOP CULPEPER, 26, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.  
HENRY FRANCIS HOME, Esq., 106, Gloucester Terrace.  
EDWARD MIALI, Esq., M.P., Sydenham Park.  
WILLIAM STOUTON VARDY, Esq., Red Hill, Surrey.  
JAMES TOLEMAN, Esq., 170, Goswell Street.

J. WILLIAM MEEARS, Esq., Dowgate Hill.

AUDITORS.

GEORGE INGERSENT, Esq., Ledbury Road, Bayswater.

JOHN DREWETT DODD, Esq., Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate.

BANKERS.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

STANDING COUNSEL.

ROBERT PORRETT COLLIER, Esq., M.P.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. VARDY and DELMAR, 7, Finsbury Square.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.—JENKIN JONES, Esq., F.I.A.

JAMES ALDERSON, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Berkeley Square.

PHYSICIANS.

GEORGE ROBERT ROWE, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., Cavendish Square.

SURGEON.

EDWARD HEAD, Esq., M.B., 16, Park Road, Regent's Park.

AUCTIONEER AND VALUER.

PETER BROAD, Esq., Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.—THOMAS E. KNIGHTLEY, Esq., Goldsmith Street.

SECRETARY.—HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Esq.

OFFICES—25, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

The knowledge of the principles and advantages of Life Assurance is now so general that it is almost unnecessary to refer to its peculiar and various advantages. These may be summed up in one sentence—security of investment; the encouragement of habits of prudence and self-denial in the people; relief from great and incessant anxiety to the Assured; and the absolute certainty of leaving a moderate provision for his family at his death, whatever may be his age or position when that event occurs. Its greatest use is in preventing one of the most calamitous results of early and unexpected death. This it does surely and effectually; if it did no more, the business of Life Assurance would still be of the highest service and greatest blessing to a community.

SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.—Nearly two hundred thousand persons, of all ages, are at present insured in one or other of the various offices in the United Kingdom, on either the "Mutual," "Mixed," or "Proprietary" systems. The ACHILLES INSURANCE is of the second class, thus avoiding the risks inevitably attendant on all cases in which the "Mutual" system exclusively is adopted—where every Policy-holder is equally responsible for the claims of all the other Policy-holders—and the disadvantages of the "Proprietary" system, which refuses to the Assured any share in the profits of the Company.

SECURITY TO THE INSURED, AND PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—The ACHILLES INSURANCE, with the security of a subscribed Capital ample enough to meet every possible contingency, allows the Insured, under the Participating rates of premium, a full share in the profits of the Company. The Division of Profits is made every five years. At the end of every such period, every holder of a participating policy will have the option of receiving his share of the profits, either in the shape of a bonus to be added to the amount of his policy, or in a reduced rate of premium corresponding to the value of such bonus.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.—Policies effected in the ACHILLES INSURANCE are strictly INDISPUTABLE, except in cases of intentional and proved fraud.

RATES OF PREMIUM.—The Rates of Premium have been calculated by the Consulting Actuary expressly for this Company, and are based upon the latest and most improved corrected Tables of Mortality. The importance of using the most modern data in the compilation of such Tables is illustrated by the circumstance that in 1771, the rate of premium for £100 charged by the Equitable Insurance Society on the life of a person aged 30 was no less than £4 1s. 3d. At present, in the same office, the rate charged for a similar risk is £2 13s. 5d. The Tables of the ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY are based upon still later returns, and will, therefore, be found as low as is consistent with the perfect safety and permanent security of the Assured, and especially for younger lives, lower than those adopted by the majority of the older Companies.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—The amount Insured will be paid punctually at the end of three months from the death of the Insurer. By the promptness of all its settlements, so important to the Policy-holder, the Company trusts to sustain a character for liberality and good feeling to the Assured.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY STAMPS.—No charge is made by the Company for Policy Stamp, Entrance Fees, or Medical Attendant's Examination.

ONE-THIRD OF THE PREMIUM ALLOWED TO REMAIN UNPAID.—The Company permits one-third of each annual premium on a Policy of not less than £500 effected for the whole of life, and on the Participating Scale, to remain at interest as a debt on the Policy until it becomes a claim; or it may be paid off at any time convenient to the Assured.

PERMISSION TO TRAVEL.—The Assured are allowed to travel in any country in Europe without extra charge. Permission to travel in other countries may be obtained on the payment of an extra premium proportionate to the risk incurred by the Office.

POLICIES NOT FORFEITED.—Policies continue in force if the Premiums are paid within thirty days from becoming due. If not paid within that time, they may be renewed on the production of a certificate from the Company's Medical Officer to the effect, that the health of Assured is perfectly sound; the Fee for such Certificate to be paid by the Assured.

LOANS GRANTED TO POLICY-HOLDERS.—One of the important objects of this Company is to grant Temporary Cash Advances to Members and others, who may require immediate accommodation. By availing themselves of the advantages offered by this Company, Merchants and Professional Gentlemen, persons holding Government appointments, Tradesmen, and others possessing undoubted available property, may obtain prompt accommodation.

Advances are made on every description of Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Property; on Reversions and Annuities, and on every other description of available security. The Company also advances Money by way of Mortgage to enable parties to purchase their own Houses. The advances are made on liberal terms, and a Policy of Insurance on the borrower's life to the amount only of the sum borrowed is required.

VERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE MAY BE EFFECTED.—Insurances may be effected in the ACHILLES COMPANY in any way, or for any purpose most convenient to the Assured:—

I. By the ordinary method of Annual Premiums, with or without participation in the Profits of the Company.

II. By single payments.

III. By payments for a limited number of years.

IV. By payment of only two-thirds of the Premium, the other third being allowed to remain as a debt.

V. By Ascending and Descending Rates of Premium.

VI. On Joint Lives; payment to be made on the first death.

VII. On Survivorships; payment to be made on the death of one party providing another be then alive.

VIII. On Lives rejected by other Offices.

IX. By Creditors on the Life of a Debtor.

X. By Parents on the Life of a Child for Marriage Portions, Apprenticeship Premiums, Professional Fees, or Educational Purposes.

Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Annually.

ANNUITIES, Immediate and Deferred, granted on equitable terms.

The following are the Rates of Premium charged by the ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY on the class of Policies most generally taken out:—

WHOLE OF LIFE.—Premium for the Assurance of £100, on a Single Life for the whole term. (With Profits).

Age.	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15	1 14 10	0 18 0	0 9 2
20	1 18 3	0 19 7	0 10 0
25	2 2 0	1 1 9	0 11 2
30	2 7 9	1 4 6	0 12 6
35	2 14 5	1 7 11	0 14 4
40	3 3 2	1 12 4	0 16 7
45	3 14 9	1 18 4	0 19 8
50	4 10 2	2 6 3	1 3 8
55	5 10 9	2 16 9	1 9 1
60	6 18 5	3 10 11	1 16 4
65	8 16 3	4 10 4	2 6 3
70	11 8 0	5 16 11	3 0 0

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 25 may secure the payment of £100 at his death, by an annual premium of £2 2s. 6d., securing to himself, at the same time, a proportionate share of the profits of the Company, either in the shape of an addition to the sum assured—or in a reduction of the annual premium.

ANNUITIES.—Annuities, Immediate and Deferred, granted on equitable terms. The following are the Premiums for an Immediate Annuity of Ten pounds:—

Amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid down.

Age.	Amount of Annuity Per Annum.	Age.	Amount of Annuity Per Annum.	Age.	Amount of Annuity Per Annum.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
35	5 8 6	47	6 10 9	59	9 4 6
36	5 10 0	48	6 13 6	60	9 10 8
37	5 11 7	49	6 16 6	61	9 16 6
38	5 13 2	50	6 19 10	62	10 2 7
39	5 14 11	51	7 3 7	63	10 9 1
40	5 16 8	52	7 7 6	64	10 16 4
41	5 18 5	53	7 11 9	65	11 4 4
42	6 0 2	54	7 16 3	66	11 13 2
43	6 2 0	55	8 1 2	67	12 3 1
44	6 4 0	56	8 6 5	68	12 14 2
45	6 6 1	57	8 12 2	69	13 6 9
46	6 8 4	58	8 18 3	70	14 0 10

EXAMPLE.—An Immediate Annuity of £5 16s. 8d. payable during the remainder of life, may be secured by the single payment of £100 by a person aged 40.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Every description of risk, with the exception of the extremely hazardous, is undertaken by the Company. The following are the rates:—

	s. d.
Common.....	1 6
Hazardous.....	2 6
Doubly hazardous.....	4 6

The Government Duty of 3s. per cent. per annum is payable by the Assured on all Fire Insurances, Farming Stock and Public Hospitals excepted.

No charge is made by the Company for Policy Stamps or Policies transferred from other Offices.

Losses liberally and promptly settled.

In this, as in the Life Insurance department, the Insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Office.

Any other Particulars, or Rates of Premium required for any contingency, can be obtained at the ACHILLES INSURANCE OFFICE, 25, Cannon-street, London.

HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Secretary.